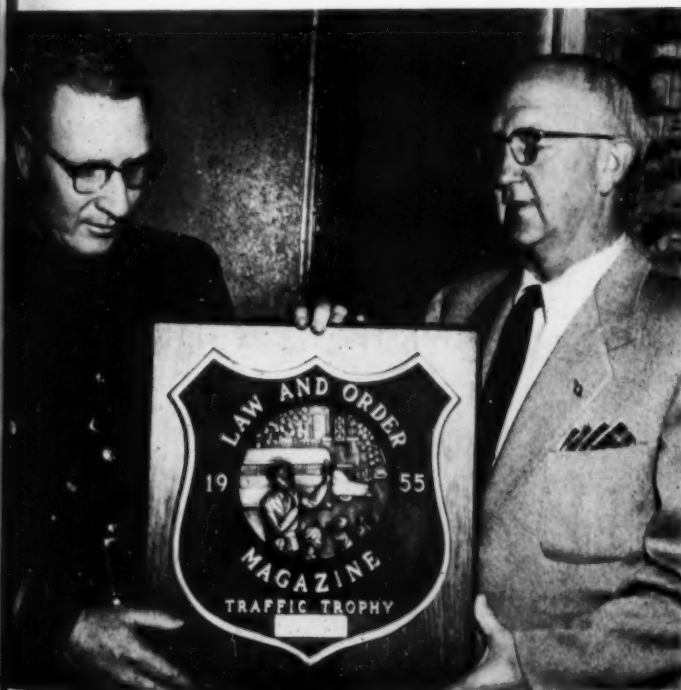


LAW AND ORDER

Below: Chief Clinton E. Smith of Russell, Kansas receives the LAW AND ORDER Traffic Trophy from his Mayor James J. Thoman. Right: Chief Fred Hunt (left) of Lodi, California is presented the LAW AND ORDER Youth Award by his Mayor W. J. Robinson.





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plaints of neighborhood speeding • Either one man or two-man usage of the Speed Meter can be employed. FOR FULL DETAILS WRITE FOR BULLETIN R-102.



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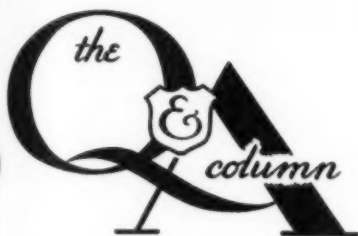
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March



Compiled by

John I. Schwarz,

Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

- Q. If a man is wanted for murder in one county and is apprehended in another county of the same state, could he waive extradition from one county to the other?
- A. It would not be necessary as extradition is only necessary between states.
- Q. What is necessary to prove in an out of country extradition, other than in inter-state extradition?
- A. A certified copy of the act violated by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and a Prima Facie case must be established.
- Q. In returning a prisoner from another state, you pass through several states. Is it necessary to have extradition papers from each state?
- A. No.
- Q. If they call the state where the fugitive is held the Asylum state, what do they call the state who wants the fugitive?
- A. The Demanding state.
- Q. You are returning a fugitive from one state to another state, would you use handcuffs?
- A. It would be at the discretion of the officer.
- Q. After you had obtained a Governor's warrant from the Governor of Pennsylvania for a fugitive's return from New York City, where would you go and what would you do?
- A. I would go to the Governor's office at Albany, New York, and present my papers to him. If the demand was honored, I would proceed to New York City and present the papers to the authority holding the prisoner, and when they turned him over, I would return to Pennsylvania.
- Q. Cleveland police send you a warrant for Richard Roe of your city for Arson. Would you serve it on him?
- A. I would get a Fugitive from Justice warrant and serve it on him.
- Q. In the complaint for this fugitive warrant, what would be embodied?
- A. It would allege that Richard Roe on such and such a date and at such and such a place was a fugitive from Justice from the State of Ohio, where he is wanted on a charge of Arson, contrary to the Act of Assembly of Penna.

(Continued on Page 39)

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vol. 4

March, 1956

No. 3

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GUEST EDITORIAL

George M. Leader

The one thing which can never capture the popular fancy with regard to the service performed by politician and policeman alike, is the steady devoted day-in-and-day-out service which never makes the headlines and which really is the fabric of our work.

Over in the Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania we have just requested a modest allocation of funds to institute a basic program and expect from it high return in terms of the health of our people—people who, if the program is successful, just won't get certain diseases.

This program is attracting little public attention, and I doubt if it ever will. Yet it will affect the life of every citizen in the Commonwealth and will benefit him in large measure. This is the way politicians and government work together to serve the people they are elected to represent.

If we had an annual killer of 1600 people in Pennsylvania, the resources of not only the Health Department, but all manner of private fund drives and intensive promotional programs would be organized by our people to eradicate it. And the truth of the matter is, we do have an annual killer of that dimension. But it isn't a disease, although probably it should be treated as one.



Photo by Pennsylvania State Dept. of Commerce

Governor of Pennsylvania

It is the annual highway death rate in Pennsylvania.

The highway criminal is not restricted to Pennsylvania. Recognition of the highway criminal was brought to our attention the other day. The so-called glamour murders by gun, knife, club, poison, or what-have-you are but a straw in the wind compared with highway murders. Highway deaths are murders in the sense that many could be prevented by intelligent highway safety programs, education, research, and enforcement.

The highway death rate is something that should concern all of us and not only police departments, safety councils, and public officials.

George M. Leader
Governor

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March

OUR CHILDREN TODAY want excitement and if they don't find it in their own stamping grounds they will search for it elsewhere.

Our town had a Recreation Center which lasted about a year and a half. It became "old" and lost its attraction to the young people. They sought other entertainment and soon rumors of cabin parties involving youths were circulated. I contacted a few parents and soon these rumors ceased.

Seeing the need for keeping the youth busy, I organized a teen-age safety club. When the State of Iowa started a State Teen-Age Safety Club, the two clubs combined.

For the youngsters 6 to 15 a Vinton Junior Police Club was formed. We now have 240 boys and girls (the girls are called "matrons"). All members of the club have an equal chance at advancement for the club organization chart consists of corporals, sergeants, lieutenants and captains. Each member brings a nickel to the meeting (which is held twice a month) and when the member has \$1.25 to his credit, I send

promoted and they become leaders of the meetings and programs. They have done very well teaching the younger members the programs that have been set-up. The members are so enthusiastic about the club that the meetings continue throughout the summer months.

One of the interesting projects they have accomplished has been an arrangement with shopkeepers to act as "detectives" and watch for shoplifters. These youngsters have turned in some very interesting reports on how adults and minors take things from the shelves and where they conceal the merchandise.

If at any time a member gets into trouble, his name is taken off the roster and his membership card is destroyed. In two years, only one member has had his card taken from him. A member who has lost membership privileges may make a new application six months later.

On the reverse side of the membership card, the following is printed: "The Vinton Junior Police maintains that no boy can grow into the best kind of citizenship without recognizing his obligation to God.

"The recognition of God as the ruling and leading power in the universe is necessary in the education of the growing boy, no matter what the boy may be. This fundamental need of good citizenship should be kept before him. The Vinton Junior Police, therefore, recognizes the religious element

Facts About Vinton, Iowa

According to the index the town of Vinton has a little over 4500 people but Chief Messmore tells us it increases by a thousand people during the summer months when additional workers come in town to work at the canning factory.

Vinton's Police Department consists of five men. Chief Messmore first became interested in law enforcement while an M.P. in the army. He was an assistant instructor at the Provost Marshall's training School and after his discharge in 1946 he worked with Pinkerton's out of Kansas City.

He has been chief at Vinton for the past six years.

away for his metal badge.

The purpose of the club is to teach the members good citizenship. They learn about the functions of other departments of law enforcement such as city police, sheriff, county attorney, highway patrol and others. We have had representatives from each of these branches visit our club as speakers. After acquainting the youngsters with their duties, a question and answer period followed. The members are also taught judo, the proper method of "frisking" and other subjects to keep their interest.

We have emphasized a safety program in bicycles and in crossing streets. Our records show that only one child was hurt (and the injury was limited to a few bruises) during the past five years. The safety program has much to do with this fine record.

Our town has one of the largest consolidated schools in the state and we know that our safety program in the grade school has paid off.

After a year in the Vinton Junior Police Department the older boys are



The Junior Police Department of Vinton (Iowa)

Loren J. Messmore, Chief of Police, Vinton, Iowa

in the training of a boy but it is absolutely nonsectarian in its attitude toward that religious training.

"Its policy is that the boy's own church shall give definite attention to his religious life."

Break-in burglaries in our city have been very few and this may be because of the fine lighting. However we still have dark alleys where anything can happen.

Civic organizations, churches and young people's societies have given me much moral support. I have had the opportunity of speaking at their meetings.

From experience I have learned that an officer has to be a very nose person and much has been learned over a cup of coffee in a "kid's collecting place" such as an ice cream pantry or a Maidrite Shop.

This work with children takes a lot of time and hard work and we may never know the real results of our efforts. We DO know this, however, since our police club has been organized, our problems with problem children have decreased.



Top to Bottom:

Teaching the youngsters the art of "searching."

Having a good time learning modern self defense.

A group of the members ready for a day of fun.

Bike safety check. Free ice cream and prizes given after inspection.

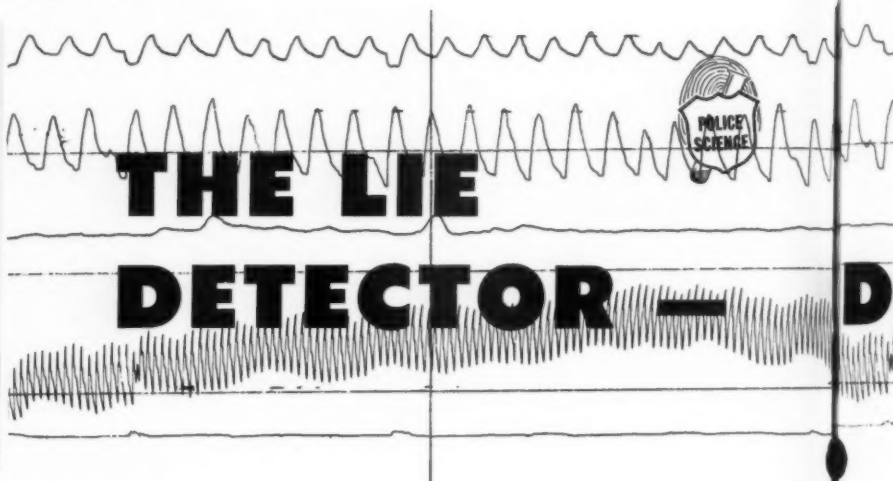
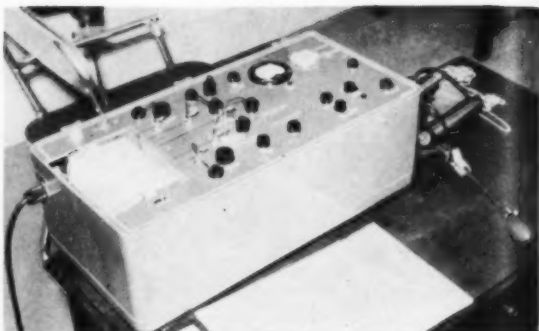


NO CRIME DETECTION instrument has ever received as much publicity, yet is still so misunderstood by police officials, as the "lie detector." Nor has any device ever had as great a possibility for use in the police laboratory as has the "lie detector."

Many police chiefs "swear" by the lie detector. Others will refuse to even consider having it in their laboratory. What causes one chief to put complete trust in lie detection, while another scoffs at it as quackery?

What is the "Lie Detector"?

Probably causing this great disagreement is the instrument itself. Many think of the instrument as being of one specific type. However, there are almost as many types and variations of "lie detectors" as there are, for example, "guns." We all realize that a 49c cap-pistol is fine for Junior, but it will not perform as well



in police work as a specially-designed \$80 revolver, nor do we expect it to. The same is true for "lie detectors." One can actually buy a "lie detector" for \$24.95, or one for several thousand dollars.

A great number of the "lie detectors" in use today by police departments are of the \$24.95 type or a much more expensive variation thereof. These devices record, often by the swing of a dial needle, just one phenomenon—galvanic skin reflex (G.S.R.). The exact nature of the G.S.R. is not definitely known. Regardless of just what is being recorded, the main thing about any device relying strictly on the G.S.R. is that it is unreliable and is not valid as a lie-detection instrument.

There are, however, reliable and valid lie-detection instruments termed "polygraphs." The basic polygraph records changes in a person's pulse, blood-pressure, and breathing. Also, the majority of the polygraphs contain a G.S.R. recorder, which is very similar to the various devices relying strictly on the G.S.R. The major differences is that the polygraph (many-records) does not depend on a single physical factor but on the study of at least three in relation to each other.

The Reid Polygraph records pulse, blood-pressure, chest breathing, stomach breathing, G.S.R., and arm and/or leg movements and tensions, six elements.

The Expert

Also causing a great deal of confusion in the police profession is the question, "Who is a lie-detection expert?" No one would expect a rookie patrolman with one day of training to do as good a job as a trained, alert patrolman with ten years of experience. Yet, both are "police officers."

The same is true in lie detection. Necessary qualifications to become an "expert" range from simply enough money to purchase an inexpensive device all the way to a college degree and suitable personality traits.

The training period necessary to master the technique also varies greatly. One manufacturer claims that all that is necessary is one day devoted to reading his booklet. The leading authority in the field requires his trainees to spend six months of constant observation and actual criminal-case experience with his organization in an apprenticeship type of training.

The main point for the police profession to remember is this: As with any scientific device or technique, the accuracy and the validity of the polygraph test results depend to a very great degree upon the competency and the integrity of the examiner himself.



History

One of the first "lie detector" tests ever given was conducted many years before the birth of Christ. One morning in India, priests discovered that jewels had been stolen from the temple of their idol, a donkey.

A "dragnet" went out, and all suspects were brought to the temple. Each was told to go separately into an adjoining room and pull the tail of the donkey that was alone in that room. If they were innocent, nothing would happen. However, if one of them was guilty, the donkey's bray would be heard throughout the temple.

They were also told to leave that room by another door. Outside this door was a priest who examined each man's hands as he left the idol's room. Those who came out with dirty hands were declared innocent. The first man who came out with clean hands was adjudged

This is undoubtedly the greatest value of the technique, and makes one wonder how the term, "lie detector," was given to the polygraph instead of "truth prover."

For example, the victim of a rape three months before suddenly screams at a passerby, "Arrest him! Stop him! That's the man who raped me!" The passerby says, "Who? Me?" The truth in such cases can usually only be ascertained by a competently-conducted polygraph examination.

In fact, not only will the innocent be freed much faster in all types of criminal cases because of the test, but he and his family will look favorably upon the arresting police, since they did give him an opportunity of taking the test. Local newspapers have continually hailed the use of the polygraph as an important step

DOES IT?

by Richard O. Arther



ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Richard O. Arther is Director, John E. Reid & Associates, 200 West 57 Street, New York City. He has been associated with this leading lie-detection organization since graduation from Michigan State University (Police Administration). He received his training in lie detection from Mr. Reid and served as a staff member at the Chicago testing laboratory for several years before coming to New York in 1953. Mr. Arther is on the Police Science Staff of Brooklyn College and is also Secretary of the American Academy of Polygraph Examiners.

guilty. Why? Because, before the first suspect went into that room, lampblack had been placed on the donkey's tail. The priests had guessed right. The guilty man thought he could beat the "lie detector" by not pulling the donkey's tail.

The first "modern" lie-detection test was given in 1887 by the famous Italian criminologist, Lombroso. He recorded blood pressure and pulse changes of criminal suspects when they were questioned about participating in various crimes.

In 1906, Dr. James Mackenzie, a famous English heart specialist, developed an instrument which he called "The Ink Polygraph." This instrument, although used only for medical testing, is basically the same as the polygraphs today. It continuously recorded blood pressure, pulse, and respiration changes.

The first use of the polygraph by a police department was in Berkeley, California, in 1921. By 1922, John A. Larson, the examiner, had tested several hundred criminal suspects. He reported some amazing case results—results that have been continually repeated for 34 years by every police department having a competent polygraph examiner.

The Proper Use of the Polygraph

Some extremely important benefits will result when the services of a competent polygraph examiner are utilized by police and law-enforcement agencies. The most important reasons for using the polygraph are:

1. Innocence can be much more quickly proven, and therefore, the innocent person sooner freed from suspicion.

forward by the police.

2. The entire testing procedure has a decided psychological effect in inducing offenders to confess their crimes, even if innocent of the main crime under investigation.

For example, 23 suspects to a Chicago murder were declared to be innocent, but during their tests they confessed to John Reid 264 armed robberies and burglaries as well as 18 rapes. They were not suspected of even one of these crimes.

3. Deception on the part of an individual can be much more quickly, accurately, and easily determined by the Polygraph than by any other known interrogational method, including the "third degree."

The average polygraph test takes but one hour to conduct. How much faster, humane, and more accurate this is than the other known forms of interrogation. Also, about 75% of those who are lying give a full confession to the examiner!

4. When the services of a competent Polygraph Examiner are used, case investigators will save much time and effort and will greatly increase their efficiency.

The three famous Chicago murder cases in 1946-47 involving William Heirens illustrate this point. Before Heirens' arrest, 173 suspects were arrested and given the polygraph examination. Of these, 162 were declared to be innocent of these murders; the other 11 were given "indefinite" or inconclusive reports.

Then Heirens was arrested as a "peeping tom," and when given the test, he confessed to Reid that he committed these murders. Thus, only 11 of the 173 had

(Continued on Page 37)

The Plastico Posmoulage Process



By
R. E. Douglas
Douglas & Sturgess, Inc.

DEFINITION: A system of accurately reproducing objects, both animate and inanimate, in reproducing imprints and the preservation of the evidence in connection with the Science of Criminal Investigation.

The Posmoulage Process of reproduction has been developed through the most careful scientific research. Every requirement has been met and the cost of the materials has been brought so low that every Law Enforcement Agency and every branch of Science can afford the use of them freely.

To meet present day conditions, the Identification Officer must be more than a finger print expert. He must be able to take advantage of every particle of evidence that is brought to his department. It is in the preservation of this evidence that the Posmoulage Process is of inestimable value.

It has been found that the art of reproduction from the use of Mold materials, dates back to the Stone Age. During the Renaissance, casting became a common procedure in the Medical field and research points to the fact that Moulage (Agar) was the composition used to make the transfers.

During the past 50 years a vast improvement has been achieved in the formulations and the process of handling the material Moulage, for the use as a transfer and mold material for Police Identification work and also for the Medical and casting field.

The Moulage (Agar) is formulated from species of seaweed that are gathered from various parts of the world. This Seaweed is then refined

into a powdered, shredded or granular material.

The refined Agar is formulated into a hydrocollidal composition, namely Moulage.

The Moulage mold is used for the negative into which or over, Posmoulage or casting plaster may be poured or brushed to reproduce the positive cast.

The Moulage produces a flexible mold in which under cuts and deep detail are no problem. No parting agent is required, although Moulage will not adhere to any surface, with the exception of pouring a mold over impressions in dust or dirt, in which case a fixitive (Magic Spray Dust Hardener) should first be sprayed over the dust or dirt.

The Moulage composition melts at approximately 212° F. and the heated Moulage does not return to its semi-solid state until it cools to a temperature of approximately 112° F. The temperature of 112° F., being only slightly above body temperature, the liquid Moulage composition may be applied without danger to a human or over any living or dead tissue or to most any object from which it is desired to make a reproduction.

The Moulage composition must be of such a viscosity that it will flow into the finest detail, such as required for finger print patterns, the making of Face masks, Tire and Foot prints and for the reproducing of firearms, etc.

The use of these Moulage and Posmoulage materials is very simple when one becomes familiar with them. The Moulage and Posmoulage materials are reclaimable and may be used over and over again, which reduces the cost factor in reproduction work considerably.

The cost of the equipment to be used is very nominal, consisting of an ordinary double boiler, for the heating of the Moulage, a Mask frame, for the making of face masks, modeling clay, a spatula, 2 brushes and a pan for the melting of the Posmoulage. The materials may be heated over an ordinary gas or electric plate.

For field work such as for reproducing foot prints or tire prints the Moulage may be heated in advance and then transferred to a preheated Thermos-jug. Then bring the Moulage mold back to the laboratory for the making of the Posmoulage or plaster cast.

In cases where numerous casts are required, it is recommended that the Moulage mold, where it is necessary to hold the mold overnight, be wrapped in wet cloths or immersed into a water



Fixing an imprint in soft dust with Magic Spray Dust Hardener. The fine spray is shot against the inside of the box and settles on the imprint, forming a hard crust, without in the least disturbing it.

bath containing a preservative.

The Moulage mold should always be force cooled by either fanning or using an air blower, as it is very important that the cast be made in the mold as soon as possible.

As Moulage molds are flexible the mold should be backed up with either Hardware cloth, having 1/2" openings, or with a thin plaster shell.

Photographs are valuable but they do not give that essential third dimension, depth, that is obtained by the Posmoulage cast. Also, there are many cases where a satisfactory photograph is very hard to obtain, or it cannot bring out the detail that is so necessary for a positive identification. For example, a District Attorney in a California city requested a photographer to make pictures of a body that had been found. The negative plates were made, but not developed for a few days. When developed, it was found that the plates were defective and worthless. In the meantime, the body had been disposed of. Posmoulage casts would have preserved all the identifying features in just the form desired. In contrast to this, the body of a man was found near a town in South Dakota. It was taken to the morgue, but was in such an advanced state of decomposition that immediate disposal was necessary. Posmoulage casts were made of the face and hands; the body was buried, but a permanent record is left for identification.

Masks may be built up and colored to give a life-like, natural appearance for identification where it otherwise would be impossible to keep a permanent record. This is especially valuable when the features of the victim have been mutilated.

Recently the feet and legs of a woman were found in a sack near an eastern city and were in a bad state of decomposition. Casts were made immediately. It was noted there were

(Continued on Page 44)



At the top is the two-piece mould used to cast this pistol. The Posmoulage is colored black and a perfect facsimile reproduction is made.

UNEQUALLED

POLICE CAR PERFORMANCE!

The '56 Chevrolet's got it...
and proved it in a record-
breaking Pikes Peak run!



It took all the qualities you want
in a police car to set a new record
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■ Pikes Peak road twists and turns for 12½ miles, to a height of 14,110 feet. It has 170 hair-raising curves. It's a crazy, roller-coaster course that goes one way — up. Here's how Chevrolet beat it: With the raw, blistering power of its great V8 — breathing easy even in thin air. With cat-like cornering on the loose dirt road. With the precise control needed to whip safely around hairpin turns. With big, quick-cooling brakes, and with the strength of its body and frame. *Anything less* wouldn't have been good enough. Would anything less than this superb road car be good enough for you? . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



Primary Police Functions

An In-Service Training Aid

Handling Police Work At Parades, Crowds, Fires Part III

by Bruce Holmgren



IN CONTRAST to the policing of fires and parades, there is a third type of situation which a police officer encounters—the handling of a crowd. Such a crowd may arise from a number of different situations but chiefly, it arises in the course of a planned event, such as a football game, or arises during an unanticipated happening, such as a major disaster. However, for purposes of this discussion, there will be no reference to riots and strikes. Crowds arising from such situations present problems that require comprehensive discussion—but not in this particular chapter.

From a police standpoint, handling a crowd which accumulates for an athletic event is much easier than handling one that occurs with an unplanned emergency. However, the same general rules apply, and the police officer who develops skill in handling the planned event will find that he can do an efficient job in policing the unanticipated one.

Factors Guiding Police Action

Reduced to essentials, there are four major considerations which affect the policing of a crowd. Police experts around the country may call these by different names, but there seems to be general agreement that these considerations are paramount:

1. Protecting the lives and property of the people involved, whether part of the crowd or part of the local area where the crowd happens to be.

2. Maintaining peace and good order in the vicinity of the crowd.

3. Serving the convenience of the different people involved, whether as participants, spectators, those living in the area and those in business there.

4. Balancing the rights and interests of the numbers of people in these different groups.

In short, a good police officer keeps these things in mind as he goes about his job of policing the crowd. Regardless of the different police techniques he is called upon to exercise, he usually finds that what he does is carried out in the light of these controlling principles.

Police "In The Middle." At the outset, the officer on patrol who has to handle a crowd must remember that no matter what he does, it will be less than satisfactory to some of the people involved. For example, no matter how good a job is done in handling the flow of traffic away from an athletic stadium, the policing of this outgoing flow of people and vehicles is going to impair the movements of local residents—wishing to drive to their own homes.

In other words, a lot of little things happen simply because an area suddenly has many thousand more people than it usually contains. Somebody's feelings (and flower beds) are going to be stepped on. But at the same time, the viewpoint of the luckless local resident is not controlling; those attending the football game also have rights and privileges—which may require police assistance in effectuating.

The Police Must Anticipate Problems

Much of the difficulty entailed in handling crowds may be avoided by careful advance planning. Whether it is possible to plan a month ahead of time for an athletic event or a few hours' in advance—or even a few minutes, some sort of planning is necessary. This boils down to the fact that the police must survey the area involved. This means going out and looking the area over—not simply depending on detailed maps plus your recollections of the vicinity.

In connection with studying the area involved, it is important for the police officers handling the crowd to know the purpose of the crowd, such as a football game, political rally—or whatever it may be. Understanding the purpose will make it easier to work out the details of policing. For example, if a rally precedes the game or a parade follows it, or if certain things (such as an impromptu street dance) are contingent on one side or the other winning, the police should know these things, and plan for their policing.

Plan For Traffic. Obviously, a major consideration in any kind of crowd where a planned event is involved is the handling of traffic. We shall discuss the technique of traffic direction and control when we get into our chapters on traffic, but from the standpoint of the patrol officer assigned to the policing of a crowd, it is all-important to facilitate the flow of traffic.

Big thing for an officer to remember is that moving a large crowd is very different from ordinary metropolitan policing. For example, it may be necessary to shut off traffic lights and move the flow by manual direction, using very long phases. It may be helpful to remember, also, that the police officer is essentially a *lubricant*, to keep the people and vehicles moving properly.

Some Folks Bear Watching. Another important job of the policeman assigned to crowd control is the handling of a wide range of crowd-followers, such as beggars, pickpockets, ticket scalpers, vendors of souvenirs—and the like. What you do depends on your local regulations, for example, with regard to licensing and conduct

of street corner salesmen. If you have regulations, it is important to carry them out, such as in keeping sidewalk merchants from improperly obstructing the flow of pedestrian traffic.

Certain activities are illegal almost anywhere, including the actions of criminals such as pickpockets. Obviously, a uniformed officer can do little in the latter cases. Even so, it is important to cooperate with the detectives or supervisory officers who handle this phase of crowd policing. Incidentally, it is important to remember that you still need your evidence. For example, if a vendor has an unlawful stand, be sure to determine its exact position. Likewise, do not hesitate to seize the evidence, however bulky.

Cooperate With Other Agencies

The effective policing of any planned crowd depends on close cooperation between the representatives of the various agencies involved. The police must cooperate with the school authorities, the group managing the stadium, other public agencies—as the case may be. But this does not mean that the police become the servants of those in charge of the affair. Far from it. Each must recognize the position of the other and both must work together.

A special problem arises where the stadium managers, for example, want an intoxicated or disorderly person removed from the premises and call upon the first policeman they see to do so. This involves some legal technicalities which should be observed. The exact practice depends on the law of a particular jurisdiction but it appears that the general rule is about the same all over.

Get A Complainant. This general rule is that the police officer should be sure he has a complainant before he makes an arrest for something he did not see, such as the case of taking a drunk into custody after the tippler broke a stadium bench, or something like that. One veteran officer once remarked that before he would take anyone out of a football stadium, he would have the offender by one arm and the complainant by the other.

Returning to the matter of cooperation, it is well for the police handling an athletic affair to explain their position in advance to those managing the affair. If they do this, while there is time, they will avoid the friction that arises when a manager rushes up, demanding that a certain person be summarily hauled to the station. Unfortunately, as experienced officers readily verify, those wanting the police to act often have a reluctance to sign a complaint.

Problems Of Policing The Scene

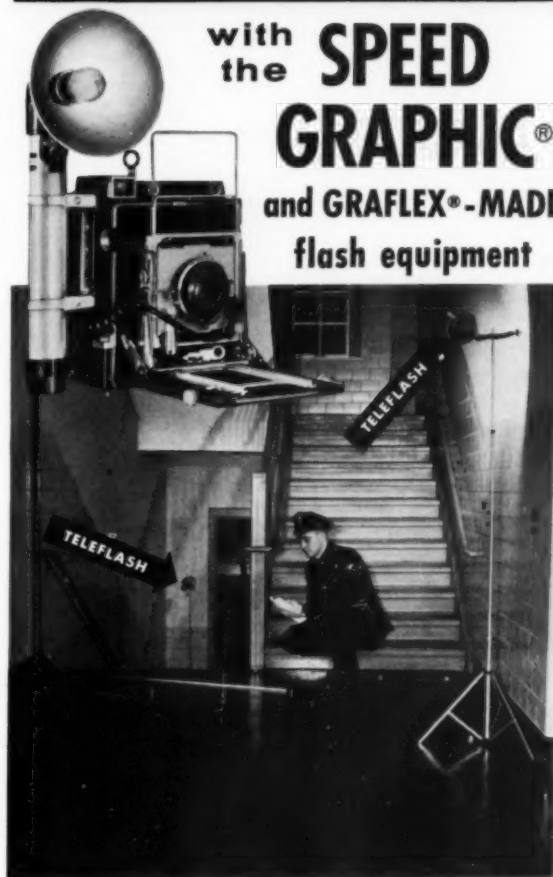
Regardless of advance planning done, and regardless of whether the crowd involves a planned event or something spontaneous, there are certain basic police duties. In short, the policemen assigned to the crowd do these things in handling any kind of crowd—almost anywhere.

A primary problem is the keeping of streets, side-

(Continued on Page 20)

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UNTIL RECENTLY, Rochester police officers had to watch while one of the city's worst rush-hour traffic jams piled up virtually in front of their headquarters building. The trouble-spot was the intersection of busy Exchange Street and one of the bridges which span the Genesee River to link the east and west sides of the city.

Long lines of vehicles backed up across intersections and clogged traffic as far back as Main Street. Rarely was there a gap in the line of cars moving slowly across the bridge itself. But in the past year a simple motion picture, made in our own department, has helped our traffic engineers eliminate the problem. Indeed, movies have become a major tool in our traffic program and have assisted us in ironing out some of our most critical traffic kinks.

Public Safety Commissioner Kenneth C. Townson made the first suggestion that we use movies to help us out of our traffic difficulties. He felt that by photographing traffic patterns, we would be able to see how we were doing with our existing program.

We discussed the possibilities at length. It appeared to us that the movies would give us a comparison of a situation before and after a specific change was made. We also hoped we might come up with new ideas for improvements from watching the "before" films. We felt the movies would give us a real picture of the traffic problem, one we always would have at our fingertips. And our program has done just that.

It had been many years since I had taken photographs of traffic. Years before I had made aerial photographs of the traffic around the Veterans Memorial Bridge, which empties into a complex traffic circle.

Exchange Street. But when we saw the films a few days later, we got a remarkably graphic view of the situation. Despite the poor light conditions, the pictures were well exposed and clear enough for us to watch a traffic officer even though he was not standing under his overhead spotlight.

Thus, we were able to visualize clearly a condition of which we already were aware—traffic waiting to make the left turn onto the bridge was the troublesome factor. Within the week, a sign prohibiting left turns had been put up. Again our camera was turned on the intersection, this time from street-level as well as from my office. The movies showed a marked change. There was no logjam of Exchange Street traffic, no creeping line of cars on the bridge.

But the movies also showed us that the street-level pictures basically were unsatisfactory. They did not give us an overall picture of the traffic flow. To remedy this, we had a removable platform built for the back of a Police Bureau pickup truck. This gave us both the height we needed to get a clear view of the traffic pattern and the mobility we needed to take our camera anywhere in the city.

The movie unit became a familiar sight around the city as it was posted at the various critical traffic points. The films it turned out—to be shown at our morning traffic control meetings or whenever other study of them was desired—were not very glamorous. They certainly wouldn't win Oscars in the Hollywood sense, for we kept them as basic as possible. An opening title identified the location, time and date of filming. "Before" and "after" films generally were spliced together on the same reel.

Rochester Police Produce Own Movies in Solving City Traffic

Those, however, were still pictures and were taken in daylight. We just didn't have the movie film to handle night or even dusk photography in those days. Since then, photographic developments have produced film fast enough to use at night without any lighting but street and headlights. This made our movie project possible.

I asked an Eastman Kodak Company representative for assistance in setting up our operation, and he advised us on film data and proper exposures. Inspector Paul Hutchinson of the Police Training Academy assigned Sgt. Clarence DePrez to do the actual picture-taking. The project was ready to go.

We took the first trial films, intended only for gauging pictorial quality, from a window of my office in police headquarters. It was December, and the streets were dark by the time homeward-bound traffic started up

Despite the lack of frills, however, the results have been gratifying. In a very short time, the movies helped us establish traffic directions for a new Genesee River bridge which just has been opened. Without the movies, it most likely would have taken us much longer to evolve these directions. One regulation which resulted involved prohibiting left turns by vehicles leaving the east end of the bridge. We also found that traffic entering onto the bridge lined up for several blocks at peak periods. We had contemplated putting in a traffic light to help clear streets which cross the bridge approach. But our "before" pictures indicated that better synchronization of existing lights and placement of a sign warning against blocking an intersection might do the job. The "after" pictures have borne out this belief, and the city was spared the expense of putting up the traffic light.

There was another instance in which the motion

pictures went beyond merely recording the results of a change and helped create a change themselves. This occurred when we photographed an intersection at which two streets and a bridge feed into one main thoroughfare. Here we had expected only to eliminate left turns by bridge traffic. But by watching the traffic flow we determined that we also could expedite matters at the corner by eliminating a red light which held up one lane of traffic unnecessarily. This was done and has helped the situation considerably at that point.

The pictures of this intersection, incidentally, were taken from a tall building nearby. This system worked out well when we wished to get the camera higher than the level of the truck platform. There is a hazard in using a building, however. Our photographer found this out one night when he became overzealous about recording post-hour traffic and found himself locked in.

Essentially, the value of the films we've made has been their availability. If I went to watch an intersection, I might grasp the situation just as well in person as I do on film. But how would I transmit this picture to the other members of a committee that might be studying the same problem? On several occasions we have been able to make controlled experiments at problem intersections because of the movies. For instance, we have been able to photograph normal traffic flow at a corner for two nights. The next two nights we station an officer there, perhaps to prevent motorists from making turns. The comparative movies have enabled us to see very clearly how this change works out and if it is worthwhile making on a permanent basis.

Traffic patterns are constantly changing, too. A movie of one or more patterns can be viewed on the screen

City Traffic Problems

by Chief
William A. Winfield
Police Bureau
Rochester, New York

over and over again for our study. In doing this we find that almost every time the film is projected we can discover something we had previously overlooked. This has tremendous value for our Traffic Study Committee.

There are other uses for these traffic movies, too. Earlier I mentioned the officer who was not standing under his spotlight. This and many other work traits are worth pointing out—on film—to our trainees and sometimes to our experienced officers as well. I'm sure that any officer, once he sees himself on film, will realize how ridiculous he looks directing traffic with a newspaper in his hand or stuck in his back pocket as time for his relief nears.

We also think that it will pay great dividends in our training program if we take movies of an expert officer in action at a busy intersection. For our trainees, actually seeing and studying a man with know-how

(Continued on Page 43)



Expressway Channel



Eliminates Bottleneck

By
Arthur W. Mead,
Chief of Police, Ossining, New York

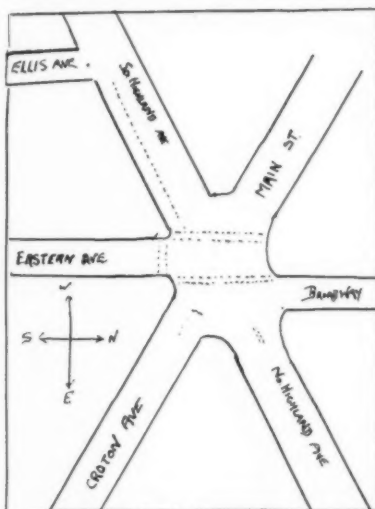
THE VILLAGE OF OSSINING (Westchester County) New York is located about 30 miles north of New York City. The Albany Post Road (Route 9) crosses one end of Main Street as two legs of a narrow "X", with Main Street and a feeder road, Croton Avenue, forming the other leg. Traffic crossing this intersection is controlled by a traffic officer, because the State Traffic Commission feels he works the merging streams of traffic better than a complicated system of lights.

Daily the homeward-bound flow of people from such places as General Motors and Fisher Body to the south, workmen from numerous local factories coming from all directions, plus local traffic and through traffic on Route 9, make a bottleneck of this corner from about 3:30 p.m. until about 5:30 p.m., with lines of standing traffic backed up for a mile in each direction. The community was slowly but surely strangling itself every day. Countless local residents were skipping this jam by taking back-residential streets. The residents of these streets complained of the heavy traffic and high speeds.

As a remedy, parking was eliminated along one arm of the "X" and some spaces on two other arms from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Appropriate signs were fastened to each parking meter effected. A white line was painted out from the east curb, to form a lane.

Left turns were eliminated during this period at the traffic officers post, effecting two small side streets there. A large sign was painted in the Meter and Sign Shop and mounted on an iron pipe and sign-base. This was placed at the very beginning of the two lanes (Ellis Ave.), channeling traffic going up Croton Avenue into the curb lane and traffic going north, straight through town, into the left lane. This left room on the west curb

for a southbound lane and also for a lane allowing northbound vehicles to make a left turn into Main Street as they approached the "X". This allowed the officer on traffic duty to keep a



Channelized expressway on North Highland Ave. allowed passage into Croton Ave.

line moving out of Croton Avenue, across the intersection, as well as a line moving into Croton Avenue while holding the through traffic. Southbound traffic on Route 9 merged with southbound out of Croton Avenue at the officer's corner. An occasional stoppage of all traffic to allow pedestrians to cross was necessary but this was a brief halt. Lines of rubber cones were placed on the white line, delineating the two lanes, allowing a space from the large sign for traffic to duck into the curb lane.

This immediately worked out perfectly. The long lines of standing traffic disappeared and everything moved smoothly and swiftly. With the heavy northbound flow channelized, the flow was broken up and with the ability to move cars out of Croton Avenue, the standing lines were all of very short duration at any time.

At first this system was only used daily from Monday through Friday, holidays expected. The Saturday operation was purposely unchanged. This resulted in heavy traffic and many standing delays on Saturday until the Board of Trustees instructed

us to run the express lanes on Saturdays from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. despite the protests of the merchants. To ease their parking problem for customers, the meter zone was extended a short distance into a small side street adjacent to the "X" and this took care of the complaints. Some weekday nights, when stores are open and traffic is heavy, the lanes are operated until traffic eases for the night.

Three meter spaces were taken on Croton Avenue to allow right turns into Route 9. This was also laned and marked.

In the Fall season when it gets dark early, we experimented with battery lights on the signs, but this proved a difficult operation. Reflectorized tape was applied around the edges of the signs which warned motorists and prevented them from striking the sign.

On the very first week this new plan was in operation, the local high school won their football game and an impromptu parade was formed by the band and hundreds of students. The parade arrived at the intersection at the height of the rush hour. In a few seconds, traffic was standing blocked in all directions as far as the eye could see. The parade was steered down into Main Street and, in less than five minutes, all blocks were cleared and everything was moving normally again.

On occasion, a fire alarm was sounded, moving nine pieces of fire apparatus through the intersection with the attendant numbers of volunteers in their cars. Everything worked smoothly and swiftly with no delays for apparatus and very little for either firemen or motorists.

Every day the meter enforcement officer sets up the necessary equipment, clearing the curb lane and moving cars if possible. It was necessary to issue some tags to persistent violators.

The operation was very successful.



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"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law

FORENOTE: In each of these three cases an obviously guilty defendant won because the case and evidence was improperly presented. While winning a conviction is not always the responsibility of the officer, it is very discouraging to have good police work reversed in court. These cases can suggest the importance of extra care in compiling evidence.

In the Radar case, the officers could have presented proof that 70 miles per hour was excessive speed at the location of the speed check. In the drunken driver case the experts could have appeared for testimony. In the marijuana case the officers were working on a dope peddler suspect and if presented on this basis instead of a morals charge the conviction should have been won. W. C. C.

Driving too Fast

Defendant was arrested by an officer of the Pennsylvania State Police and charged with "driving too fast for conditions" in violation of Section 1002(a), Article X, of the Vehicle Code. The Commonwealth established by radar evidence that the defendant had operated a tractor-trailer unit at a speed of 70 miles per hour for a distance of 175 feet in a zone where the maximum lawful speed for that type of vehicle is restricted to 50 miles per hour.

A fine and costs were paid without a hearing. Subsequently, the Secretary of Revenue suspended the defendant's driving privileges for a period of 90 days. Defendant appealed on the ground that evidence of driving in excess of the permissible maximum speed was not, in and of itself, a violation of the code.

The Common Pleas Court of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, held that evidence of speed secured by radar

equipment was competent to show that the operator of a motor vehicle was traveling in excess of a maximum lawful speed. However, it also held that such evidence without more did not constitute driving too fast for conditions in violation of the statute.

"While care and prudence may indicate a rate of speed much less than the maximum limit, as indicated by official signs, conceivably one may drive so slowly under certain conditions as to jeopardize others by this disregard for their safety; on the other hand, one may exceed permissible maximum speed limits on occasion, in the operation of a motor vehicle and still not be chargeable with violation of 1002(a)."

The Court said that exceeding the maximum speed limit is not per se "driving too fast for conditions." It found the defendant not guilty of violating section 1002(a) of the Vehicle Code and reversed the suspension.

Violation of Law?

Deputy Sheriffs Ball and Jackson testified that they saw a driver halt his automobile and beckon to a colored girl who was standing at a bus stop. The driver, who appeared to be a white man or a Latin-American, drove away as the police car approached.

On questioning the girl, the officers learned that the driver had asked her to go for a ride. They overtook and arrested him. A search of his automobile at the garage to which it was taken by the officers brought forth marijuana.

At the trial, the officers were questioned regarding their reason for arresting the defendant. The court record is as follows:

Officer Ball:

Q. Well, then why did you arrest him? A. Well, because as a general rule we don't permit any other race to be

down there at that time of night for what appears to be for pleasure purposes.

"A. Well, first because he was there at that hour and second because he was talking to this girl.

"Q. And you ran him down and arrested him because he was Spanish, or a white man, and down there at that hour talking to this colored girl?

A. We thought he was there for immoral purposes.

"Q. And that is the reason you arrested him? A. Yes sir."

Officer Jackson:

"Q. But you ran him down and caught him because of the conversation you had with the girl? A. Yes sir.

"Q. Was that the only reason you arrested this defendant? A. No sir.

"Q. What other reason did you have for arresting this defendant. A. Because we knew him."

Officer Jackson further testified that he had heard a number of times that the defendant was engaged in the narcotic traffic.

Defendant appealed his conviction for possession of marijuana. He questioned the admissibility of the testimony concerning the fruits of the search on the grounds that the officers were without probable cause to authorize the arrest and were without a warrant for his arrest.

The Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas reversed judgment and held that the facts were not sufficient to authorize the arrest and search. It said that the defendant had done nothing prior to the arrest to indicate that he was at that time engaged in the drug traf-



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Law and Order

fic, nor did the officers see him violate any law which would authorize them to arrest him without a warrant.

Right of Cross-Examination

Defendant was convicted of driving a motor vehicle upon a public highway while intoxicated. At the trial, a letter written upon the stationery of the Texas Department of Public Safety was admitted into evidence over objections of defense counsel. It read as follows:

Subject: L-42873/0-39-F. Examination of blood specimen taken from James Alexander Estes, to determine alcoholic content, in connection with alleged driving while intoxicated in Abilene, Texas, November 13, 1954. Identification Bureau Abilene Police Department Abilene, Texas

Dear Sir:

We have completed the examination requested in connection with the above captioned subject and wish to report that the specimen contained 0.30 per cent alcohol by weight.

It is our opinion that the individual was intoxicated at the time the specimen was taken.

In the event testimony regarding the examination of the specimen is needed when this case comes to trial, please notify us in sufficient time to arrange for the chemist making the examina-

tion to be present in your court.

Should this case be disposed of without our appearance, please advise the disposition in order that our files may be complete.

We will retain this evidence in our files until advised by you of the disposition.

Yours truly,

Homer Garrison, Jr., Director
Department of Public Safety
By: Glen H. McLaughlin, Chief
Bureau of Identification and Records.

The letter was accompanied by the following certificate, also admitted into evidence:

County of Travis
State of Texas

I, the undersigned, C. H. Key, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Identification and Records, Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the laboratory report covering examination of:

Blood specimen taken from James Alexander Estes as the same appears in my office in Austin, Travis County, Texas, and that I am the lawful custodian and possessor of said report.

Signed by me at my office in Austin, Travis County, Texas, this the 16th day of May, A.D. 1955.

C. H. Key
Assistant Chief
Bureau of Identification and Records
Department of Public Safety

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said C. H. Key this the 16th day of May, A.D. 1955.

Martha Clindej,
Notary Public, Travis County, Texas.

Defendant appealed his conviction on the ground that the admission of these instruments were hearsay and self-serving. None of the parties whose names were signed to these exhibits appeared as witnesses.

The Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas reversed judgment. It held that admission of the letter and certificate denied the defendant's constitutional right of being confronted with the witnesses who were going to testify against him and deprived him of the opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses who signed them.

Random Shot

This week we received an announcement that the International Association of Chiefs of Police have selected September 9-13th as the date for the Conference in Chicago, this year.

* * *

In the same mail we received a note from Kelly Kelso reminding us that in 1957 the Hawaii IACP Conference will be the "great event of the year." He says its not too early to start planning so begin to put your pennies in the piggy bank.

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Chiefly Chatter



Lloyd M. Mitchell
Chief of Police, Escondido, Calif.
by Carol Allen

A WINDING RED cement stairway ran up to the long, rustic California ranch style building which is the Escondido Police Station. Its architecture is as typically modern Spanish inside as outside, a fact which we noticed as we waited a few moments before interviewing the Police Chief.

A tall, slender man soon appeared, smilingly introduced himself and ushered us into his office. Chief Mitchell, a sunburned man who, we were thinking, must spend much time outdoors, readily told us that he had been born in a very small town by the name of Oakley, Utah in 1907. He moved to Idaho 12 years later and subsequently enrolled in, and graduated from the University of Idaho, in 1929, majoring in electrical engineering.

His first job in this field was in Kansas City, Missouri, where he worked as a radio station engineer. The Chief then moved to Southern California and soon had a job in the same capacity with the famous West Coast broadcasting Don Lee network.

But Chief Mitchell, though he had by this time bought a ranch in an outlying area of San Diego in 1932, decided to continue his formal education, and re-entered the University of Idaho in 1938 to study toward his M.S. degree in his chosen field of electrical engineering. The Chief received his degree in 1941 and joined the Navy as an engineer, where he served until August of 1946, with most of his service being spent overseas.

Chief Mitchell, as a result of his war service, then convalesced in a hospital for a long period of time. After his release, he resumed life in California in 1947

by becoming employed in his first job connected with police work. The Chief handled the radio equipment of the Escondido Police Force. With only this police experience behind him, Chief Mitchell was appointed Police Chief in 1948, by the City Manager, and has been Chief ever since.

We then asked the Chief for some details on the famous citizens' posse for which Escondido became nationally known a few years ago, in relation to the city's remarkable traffic safety record. Chief Mitchell told us that a 20 man posse, trained by the Police Department, are employed as patrolmen. They work a seven hour shift for one week every three weeks, and are paid, as a group, for one patrolman's salary. They have their own governing body and elect their Captain, Sergeants, etc., plus a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

There is also a 20 man reserve group on call at all times for voluntary emergency duty. This entire group of 40 men, active and reserves, are among the best equipped and uniformed patrolmen in the state. In case of emergency, 56 patrolmen could be put on the streets, including the regular Police Force. The posse was put into effect in August of 1949. They have been, to a large degree, responsible for the nationally cited safety record of one traffic death in seven years. This system of training citizens for police duty has had such outstanding results in making and keeping the city aware of traffic accidents, etc., that the Escondido police method has served as an example for the entire country on this problem.

Beside the indoctrination training each member of the posse receives along with the regular patrolmen, he also meets for an advanced training class every two weeks which is conducted by the Police Dept. itself. There are 16 regular members of the Police Force who have received their basic training of three months duration at the San Diego Police Academy. Though each regular member is essentially a patrolman, there are three men who are experts in the fingerprint and photo department. Any major crime analysis is handled through the laboratory in the San Diego Police Department, which works in full cooperation with the Escondido Police Force.

When we inquired about juvenile problems, Chief Mitchell leaned back and smiled, "I'm happy to say that we have very little trouble with juveniles here. In fact, out of 243 juveniles handled last year, only 9 went through probation. We like to work with the local judge on these cases, and take only the necessary ones into probation," he said.

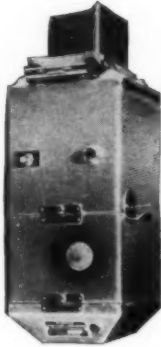
He went on to explain about a full time juvenile officer, trained by the Delinquency Control Institute of California, who not only works with the juveniles, but closely follows up each case in the home. Chief Mitchell feels very strongly about the home atmosphere surrounding juvenile offenders, and every effort is

(Continued on Page 22)

The Search "*Silver King*" Latent Camera Outfit

A Complete Finger Print Camera Case & Materials for Conducting Finger Print Investigations

Search "*Silver King*" Finger Print and Evidence Camera



The attractive silver covering on this camera and case has three times the tensile strength of sheet aluminum. It is durable, water and rust proof, and washable.

Camera Features

- Operates on A.C. and Batteries
- Automatic Blinker-Timer
- New Type Spring Back for standard Film Holders or Film Pack Adapter
- Fully automatic exposures

Camera includes $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ Cut Film Holder, 1 lens Cap, 2 Batteries, 10 min. lamps, 10 ft. cord & plug. Ready to use——\$138.50

Finger Print Carrying Case & Kit

(in matching color)

A sturdy carrying case with necessary items
for latent work on finger print investigations.

Prices:

Search "Silver King" Camera complete as described above —	\$138.50
Finger Print Carrying Case, described above with following contents	18.00
1 2-oz. Jar Volcano Black Latent Powder	2.60
1 2-oz. Jar Volcano Silver Latent Powder	3.00
2 Search No. 1 Finger Print Brushes	2.50
1 doz. Rubber Finger Print Lifters (blk. & white) 2x4"	2.60
	<hr/> \$167.20

Introductory Price — \$148.00

Sold only to Law Enforcement agencies
This offer expires April 30th, 1956

Can be supplied also in
Blk., Gold and Blue covering.



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For further information circle #52 on Readers Service Card

When:

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- space in your patrol car is at a premium.
- spending a few extra dollars is cheaper.
- traffic is piling up dangerously because of two locked bumpers.
- people are pinned in auto wrecks, under heavy timbers, overturned crates, etc.
- he's lying on the floor near the glass door and needs help. The door must be opened without showering him with glass.
- the policeman's own life is in danger.



Then:

There isn't enough money in this world to replace a life. That is why it is a good investment to buy the best equipment for your patrol car. For the emergency that happens anytime, call for—

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This scientifically designed winter headwear is now used as regulation headwear in over seventy cities and nine states.

Illustrated caps are:
Regulation Pennsylvania—Black leather crown
Regulation Michigan—Water repellent Navy poplin



These caps feature: Waterproof Mouton Fur for ear and neck warmer, same front peak; water repellent fine poplin or black leather crown. Lining Fiber-Temp (Fiberglass), very fine quilted, satin, lighter and warmer than wool; beautifully hand finished.

Write for prices and delivery.

Arctic Fur Cap Corp.

145 West 45th St. New York 36, N.Y.
Telephone JUDson 2-3663

For further information circle #50 on Readers Service Card

On The Beat (Continued from Page 11)
walks, alleys, parkways and the like clear. Just how the police officers do this depends on the particular situation, but the essence of the matter is maintaining an open area. This also may involve keeping auditorium or stadium exits clear. The point is that police handling a crowd scene do not allow clogging to occur.

Special Protection Needed. In this connection, there are certain points where additional or unusual protection may be necessary. These may be physical locations, such as excavations which the bulk of the crowd must pass upon leaving the stadium. On the other hand, they may be hazards inherent in the purpose of the crowd, such as a building collapse. Regardless of what it is, a resourceful police officer is alert to unusual hazards on his post—and does something about them, such as securing ropes or spotting flares.

It may be well to point out that the police officer has a job to do, even though his immediate clientele may not wish his services. This is the matter of protecting the safety of spectators who do not wish to be protected. At almost any crowd scene where a disaster or emergency is involved, a number of the onlookers endanger themselves—trying to get as close to the scene as possible. Good police officers use a sense of humor, clearly stated warnings, and real determination in protecting these people.

Transport, Communications. Regardless of the occasion and the place, there are two things which the police must provide, to facilitate their own work. First, they must have adequate transportation for police personnel, such as in going from assignment to assignment. Second, they must have suitable communications. Whether there is a command post, mobile headquarters, or merely a radio-equipped car, the police at the scene need the best communications facilities available.

Some situations require standby facilities, whether they are called for or not. For example, one type of crowd activity may suggest keeping a patrol wagon in the area to remove disorderly persons. Another type may dictate the need of special first aid equipment. Often those sponsoring the event arrange for ambulances and doctors but in the absence of these arrangements the police must be prepared to deal with minor and major casualties—on the spot.

Chapter will conclude next month

Having A Conference?

We can be of service to you. Write us the time, date and place of your annual police conference for your state organization and we will list it in a special column each month. Send us the name of the officer-in-charge so interested parties may contact him.

11) the tua- y an n or ling here tec- ons, must hey wd, is, a on cur- ricer tele ect- pro- r or en- ene nor, pro- cca- the irst, per- ent. ons. ers, ene her of in type ent. bu- ge- nor

a Report on

Philadelphia's Crime Investigation Course for Detectives

By
Lester J. Carpenter, Chief of Police
Ambler, Pa.



SHOWMANSHIP WAS COMBINED with the essentials of criminal investigation to provide the first Detective Training School in Eastern United States for twenty selected members of the Philadelphia 300-man Detective Bureau. Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons of the Philadelphia Police Department, determined to make his Detective Unit one of the most competent, hard-hitting groups in the country. He has combined with Norman H. McCabe, Special Agent in Charge of the Philadelphia FBI Office and Executive Director Samuel Siegle of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, to provide a One Hundred Hour training school designed to give detailed instruction on interview, observation, arrest techniques, report writing, and care and preservation of evidence.

"A detective," said Gibbons, "is supposed to live up to his name and have the ability to detect—crime, circumstances leading up to the commission of crime, and the vital clues that make or break a case. In most police training schools the course of training is

arranged with the idea of giving a general series of instructions to traffic men, patrolmen, detectives, and anyone else who might be designated to attend. In preparing for this particu-



lar school, I wanted to make sure that each man who completed the course would be sufficient in himself to carry on a major type of investigation. I feel very certain we have accomplished that purpose."

And so did the twenty selected detectives who spent three full weeks of interviewing characters in imaginary cases, writing their reports from these same interviews, and being subject to intense criticism from FBI instructors and top-ranking detective officials. Numerous observation tests were given unexpectedly to the students and they then would be suddenly confronted with a detailed questionnaire asking them to recall what they had seen or heard. A girl would wander into the classroom closely followed by a man; there would be an exchange of words; the transfer of various articles; charges and counter-charges; and then suddenly the questionnaire would appear. Conversations recorded on tape recorders would be played to the assembled class who were given different roles—

(Continued on Page 38)

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Here are typical Polygraph User Reports:

● Eastern Police Chief: "In the first month of operation, the Keeler Polygraph enabled us to solve a two-year-old murder and to make a sizable recovery of stolen cash. The Polygraph was our chief source of information on these cases."

● Detective Agency: "Psychologically, our Polygraph is worth \$10,000 just sitting in the office—aside from actually saving time and expense in our personnel investigations."

● Midwestern Police Chief: "We kept a log on our machine during the first three months of operation. In that short time, the manhour savings and dollar value of stolen goods recovered more than paid for our polygraph room, training the examiner, and the cost of the machine."

● Western Police Department: "Results obtained through the use of the Polygraph materially reduce manhours spent on investigations, and aid substantially in the quick elimination of innocent suspects in numerous cases."

AND REMEMBER: Keeler Polygraph is the only "Lie Detector" developed and perfected through more than 15 years of close cooperation with law enforcement agencies throughout the world.

Write for Bulletin 135



This view of a typical Polygraph interrogation room shows examiner determining truth or falsehood of subject's responses to questioning.

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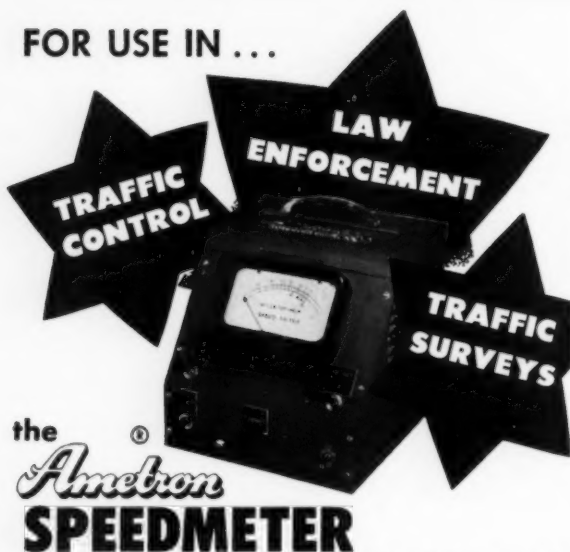
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A detailed, confidential brochure on this remarkable time-saving miniature electronic investigative equipment is available only to qualified personnel. Write for it today on your official stationery.

RESEARCH PRODUCTS, INC.

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For further information circle #34 on Readers Service Card

Chiefly Chatter (Continued from Page 18)
made to straighten out a harmful situation before the child becomes an incorrigible, and later perhaps, a psychopathic criminal.

Chief Mitchell is the President of the Escondido Boys' Club. It is partly sponsored by the Police Department, which contributed \$4,000 to the \$15,000 needed for the first year's operating expenses. The club has come into being largely from a \$28,000 trust fund provided in the will of the late Arthur C. and Gertrude H. Anderson, who spent most of their lives in youth work.

The Chief concluded this topic by stating that the Department's major preventive work is in the juvenile field, and then recited their motto, which hangs in both Chief Mitchell's office and the waiting room—"To assist a boy or girl to go through life without a court record."

We next questioned the Chief about police problems peculiar to an agricultural community like Escondido, whose main products are avocados and grapes. (Chief Mitchell confessed that he is also an avocado rancher, which explains his sunburned skin!) He grinned broadly and answered that Escondido is a very peaceful, law abiding city, and he'd rather be Chief of Police in Escondido than any other city or town he could think of.

The Chief went on to say that the population, composed mostly of ranchers and small businessmen, is "first class." Any disciplinary activity by the Police Force is more for direction rather than detection. In fact, he said, there have been only six armed robberies since he took office in 1948. The largest problem the Department has to contend with at present is trying to keep the traffic and highway program abreast of the city's growth. But that program is well underway and the Department anticipates little trouble with traffic problems in the future.

Escondido is not a large city, boasting only 9,000 citizens. But the shopping area, which brings in all outlying ranchers, etc., has about 25,000, swelling the downtown traffic and parking facilities. The city is located only 30 miles from San Diego, but is the main business center for a wide surrounding rural population, many of whom seldom go into San Diego.

We were interested to know that Chief Mitchell encourages all of his regular patrolmen to get into some kind of community work. Out of the 16 regulars, there are at least two scout masters, a councilman, and others who are actively engaged in community affairs. Civil defense, which falls under this category, is the main reason for the ready voluntary reserve force. There is a monthly school, run by the Department, which keeps all reservists abreast of the latest defense techniques.

A problem with which all towns close to the Mexican border must deal, came up next when we asked Chief Mitchell about the "wetbacks," or illegal Mexican en-

(Continued on Page 40)



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For further information circle #41 on Readers Service Card



March, 1956

Weapon-Wise

A Technical Report on Weapons for Law Enforcement

Elementary Marksmanship PART II

LAST MONTH I presented the first part of the marksmanship series. This month we continue the series by discussing the selection of the handgun and safety on the range.

In the selection of a handgun for the novice there are two reasons why the final selection should be in the ever popular and practical .22 caliber. The principle reason is the lack of disturbing recoil and loud report, the second, in the interests of economy. The low cost of ammunition. For departmental training, and for that matter any novice training course should be built around one type of handgun—the revolver; unless some special purposes dictate otherwise.

The choice of a revolver is made because of safety factors involved in its use and because several models in twenty-two caliber are built on the same frames as their bigger, center-fire, target brothers. This eases the change over from rimfire to center-fire, involving merely the difference in recoil and noise. The Colt "Officers' Model Match" and Smith & Wesson's "K-22" are both excellent .22 caliber revolvers and are available in .38 caliber as well. The frames in each case are the same for both rim-fire and center-fire, though the shooter has no choice of stocks.

The aforementioned guns are extremely popular with the more expert powder burners, but they are somewhat heavier than the Harrington & Richardson single-action "Sportsman."

The H & R "Sportsman" is an ideal choice for a beginner in that this gun is one that offers a choice of stocks from which to choose. H & R offers five different stocks which enables the starting shooter to select the most

comfortable and best suited to his particular hand. This fact, that the H & R "Sportsman" has a choice of stocks, plus a reasonable price, makes it ideal for the beginner. H & R makes a double action model of the "Sportsman" as well, however the single action model is recommended.

There is no question as to what sights should be on the gun: Patridge-type front sight and square-notch rear. The width of the front sight is a matter of personal preference; they are usually available in two widths: 1/10 or 1/8 inch. One-eighth inch is the preferred width.

Automatics are not recommended for the beginner, though the Colt "Woodsmen" and HiStandard "Supermatic" are both top quality and wonderful target guns. The novice is always inclined to fire too fast, and this tendency is increased by an automatic. A beginner is also liable to forget that with a semi-automatic, even if he has just fired a shot, it is possible to do so again by merely squeezing the trigger. Therefore the automatics are not usually recommended to start with, but as the shooter's proficiency increases they are a decided asset. Of late Colt and Hi Standard have both marketed improved versions of their match models. Time will tell if they should or will replace the revolver as a basic training arm.

Safety

Under this heading a goodly number of general statements are made. They pertain not only to official range deportment but also to shooting in general. Probably the most familiar phrase concerning guns is "Guns are dangerous!" I agree, they are! But so are roller skates, fish hooks, automobiles, boats, trains, baseball bats, loose rugs on polished floors. A gun is not a toy

by

David O. Moreton,
Technical Editor



and the police officer or civilian who tries to get funny with one belongs to that same group of insane people who think they can drive on icy roads, drunk, and at ninety miles an hour in their automobiles. I had the "happy" chore of picking up the pieces after just such an accident not too long ago. Human carelessness is always the cause of gun accidents; they do not just happen. It is possible to overcome carelessness with discipline, and ignorance with education.

Safety rules can be listed as follows:

Treat every gun as if it were a loaded gun until you personally have proven otherwise. In the case of revolvers always handle them with the cylinder swung out and unloaded, unless on the firing line or being carried in the holster. The slide of an automatic should be locked to the rear and the magazine removed. Always check the chamber of the automatic to make sure that a cartridge has not stuck that the extractor failed to pull out. Always check the bore for obstructions, such as heavy grease, a stuck cleaning patch or some other foreign matter.

Always Keep the Action Open Except When Ready to Fire

Any shooter anywhere knows that the only surely safe gun is a gun with the action open. You can make yourself a lot more popular as well as much safer, by always adhering to this rule. The conscientious shooter is expected not only to obey this rule himself but should also see that others obey it.

Keep the Muzzle Pointed in a Safe Direction

It would suffice to say here that if a gun is never pointed at anyone it would be impossible for anyone to be accidentally shot. By constantly keeping this rule in mind, you will find eventually that you watch the muzzle subconsciously and the people around you much in the same manner as a driver in traffic watches for other cars.

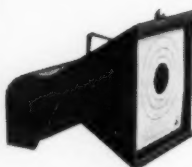
Know Your Gun and Ammunition

Whatever your gun, learn all you can about its characteristics before you start to shoot it. Remember that a .22 caliber short is still dangerous at three-quarters of a mile, and many military

(Continued on Page 26)

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IDENTIFICATION & SHIELD HOLDER. To hold shield & Identification card. Furnished in black or tan leather (flap). \$1.50 each



STATE TROOPER SPE. Finest 7 oz. bridle, cowhide with heavy duty hardware. 12 loop model \$9.50, 14 loop model \$10.00



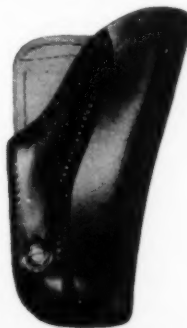
STAR, one of the lowest priced handcuffs on the market today, made of high grade steel, light weight, 10 oz. pick resistant locks, will not lock till applied on prisoner, with two keys . . . Nickel plated. Price: \$5.95



JA 34 Handcuff Case
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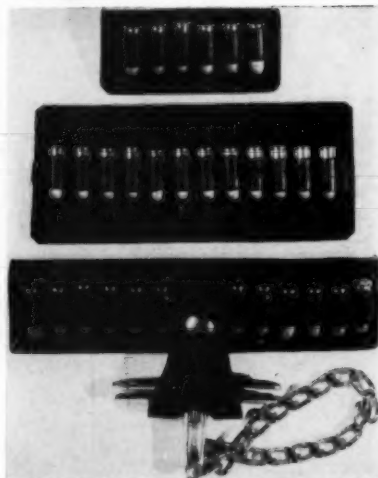
No. JA1315 Sam Browne Belt and Swivel Holster

These Sam Browne Belts are made of the best 7 to 8 oz. Bridle Cowhide Leather. These belts can be furnished in black, white or tan leather. When ordering be sure to include waist measurement. Price: \$10 per set for any style revolver. Sam Browne Belt alone—\$6.00



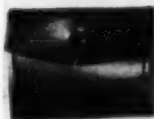
Q10 Off Duty Holster
Black or Russet leather available. These first quality, finely stitched holsters, very popular for off duty wear. (Available in both foreign and domestic revolvers or automatics.)

Price:
Q10 for all 4" barrel revolvers \$3.50
Q11 for all 2" barrel revolvers \$3.00



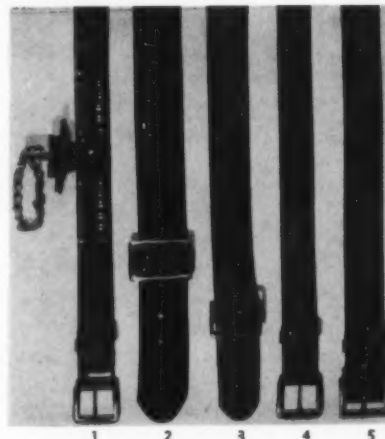
OD1 OFF DUTY CARTRIDGE HOLDER. Made especially for off duty wear. Can be ordered in black or tan to fit 1 1/4" belt. \$75

JA24A SAM BROWNE BELT CARTRIDGE HOLDER. 2-piece heavy duty, available with 6 loops \$.85 each, 12 loop \$1.50 each
JA25 COMBINATION CARTRIDGE HOLDER. Can be made to fit any belt—specify belt width. 6 loop \$1.25 each, 12 loop \$1.50, Twister \$1.25



M1 SHIELD CASE. Velvet lined, completely stitched black cowhide leather. Protect your shield when off duty with this handy case. \$.75 each

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3. **JA35H HOOK ON BELT** 1 3/4" wide, 7 oz. bridle cowhide, solid brass buckle & hook. \$2.25 each
4. **JA36 STANDARD POLICE BELT** 1 1/2" wide, 7 oz cowhide \$1.50 each
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PH1 HEAVY DUTY PEN, PENCIL HOLDER. Made to fit up to 2 1/4" belt. 7 oz. bridle, cowhide, made specially for police work \$1.00 each

BE SURE TO INCLUDE WAIST MEASUREMENT WHEN ORDERING BELTS. BE SURE TO INCLUDE MODEL, MAKE, CALIBER AND LENGTH OF BARREL OF REVOLVER WHEN ORDERING HOLSTERS. BE SURE TO INCLUDE CALIBER OF CARTRIDGES WHEN ORDERING HOLDERS. ON ALL ORDERS OF LESS THAN \$10.00 Please enclose 25c to cover postage and handling charges.

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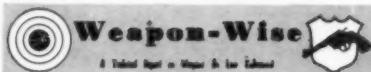


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For further information circle #74 on R. S. Card



(Continued from Page 24)

and big game cartridges have ranges up to four miles. A .22 caliber long rifle cartridge will penetrate nine one-inch pine boards at fifty feet. They have been known to ricochet straight back from a target attached to a hard surface such as a growing tree, with enough force to cause a rather serious wound.

Be Sure of Your Backstop

It is common sense to realize that a backstop might be safe under one condition and not under another. Therefore the choice of backstop depends on gun and ammunition as well as common sense. Remember that a backstop, even a steel one, will wear away under constant pounding. When shooting in the field be sure of the location of other persons, homes, buildings and stock before shooting. Bullets ricochet in unexpected directions, so always shoot at a target with a backstop that will prevent injury to persons or property.

Be Sure of Your Target

When in competition, you pay a penalty for shooting at the wrong target. A scored miss on another target is hard to forget. Likewise if hunting and you shoot someone you will be penalized by mental anguish. Take time to be sure always, both in the field and on the range.

Never Mix Alcohol and Gunpowder

It is hoped that some day we will have the same legal penalties provided for handling a gun while under the influence of alcohol as for driving a car under the same conditions.

Obeys Instantly All Firing Line Commands

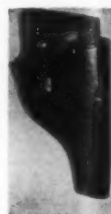
If you are concentrating on your shooting as you should be you will have no chance to see what is happening elsewhere on the range. It is the job of the range officer and his assistants to keep careful check on the entire operation. Numerous unpredictable things can happen, both indoors and out. People, children, animals and even airplanes have been known to put in a sudden appearance in front of the line of fire. It is vital, even though you personally can see no danger, to obey all range commands instantly. When the command "cease-fire" comes stop at once even if you have started to set off a shot—stop!

More Gun News on Page 43

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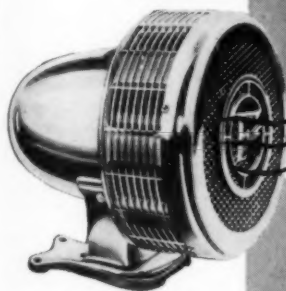
Charles Greenblatt

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For further information circle #14 on R. S. Card



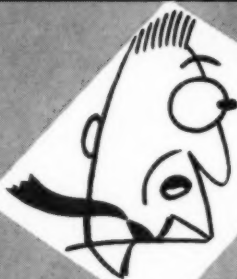
Man is a creature of habit.
Habit makes a man respond involuntarily
to the sound of a siren,
no matter how often he hears it.
Instinctively it means warning or danger.



FEDERAL Q SIREN



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NOW, in a little over six years,
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into man's subconscious.
Visually, the FEDERAL Beacon Ray
light's lightning-like pulsating beams,
instinctively mean danger,
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For further information circle #11 on Readers Service Card



Jail and Alcoholics

By Dick Whittemore
Dispatcher, Bangor (Me.)
Police Dept.

MANY OF US HERE at the Bangor Police Department recognize Alcoholism as a disease. As such we try to handle our Intoxication arrest with a little understanding. We find that this requires patience on the part of the officer and cooperation on the part of the prisoner. Without this combination it is impossible to accomplish anything.

But at the same time, we do not believe in coddling any prisoner regardless of the charge. Alcoholics can be broken down into several classifications and there is only one type that can be helped at the city jail level. At least this has been our experience.

First we have the *repeaters*, most of whom have over a hundred intoxication arrests on their records. These are "Canned-Heaters" (they drink Sterno squeezed through a cloth) and "Winos." So far we have found it impossible to help this type. Many of them have not worked for years, they

are lazy and have no intention of working, either they have no ambition or no family to work for. They have lost their power of reasoning through the excessive use of alcohol. They have become "punchy" with a "wet brain" (alcohol has broken down some of the brain tissues). These men and women do not respond immediately to rehabilitation. They seem to be content living the way they are. During the cold months they ask for time. In the summer months they make the judge all sorts of unkept promises to stay out. These men and women come from all walks of life. (So called 'Hopeless Drunks'.)

Second: We have the Lumberjacks who come to town when there is no work in the woods. They drink until they run out of money and eventually land in jail. These are harmless men who know of no other way to spend their spare time between jobs than to drink with their friends. They are hard workers and as soon as they find work they will take it and we have no further trouble with them. They do not drink while they are in the woods. Many of them drink just because there is nothing else to do while they are in town. These can not truly be classified as Alcoholics. They pay their fine and are released.

Third: This type we watch for and try to help. They are the *first offenders* picked up for intoxication on the street, public buildings, or private homes, on the complaint of a manager, proprietor or spouse. Some are picked up for drunken driving. In a city of this small size most of the patrolmen and officers notice the men and women who are starting to drink too much. When they are arrested for the first time we try to help them.

This third type is usually depressed and very upset at having been arrested. Some will swear they were not drunk and should not have been arrested. They are stubborn and belligerent and will not admit they have an alcoholic problem even though we know they have not been home for a week and will not support their families. Some of these we can help after alcohol has given them more of a beating.

Then there is the man or woman who will admit they have a problem but say they have finally learned their lesson and will never drink again. They want to lick it by themselves. They do not want any help. These we arrest again and again until they are ready to accept help. This is understandable as they feel a sense of shame and the only way they can prove themselves is by trying to overcome their weakness by themselves.

Now, the only type we have any success with are those who will admit they have an alcoholic problem and are willing to do something about it with outside help. They will admit their faults, accept full blame for their condition, and express a desire to live without alcohol. This is truly a sick person, one deserving of all the help

we can give him or her. We call in a member of Alcoholics Anonymous to talk with this prisoner before court time. Then the judge is informed of the situation and if the prisoner appears to have good intention he is released to try the Alcoholics Anonymous Program.

If on the other hand, this alcoholic is in a disheveled run down condition, due mainly to lack of nourishment and shelter, he may be given a few days at the County Jail for rest and food, and to get over the shakes, before being released. This is done more for his own protection than as a punishment. While he is in the County Jail he is visited by AA members and given AA literature to read.

The State of Maine has set up, under the Department of Health and Welfare, a Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation which has done a great deal toward educating the public, the hospitals and doctors, as to exactly what Alcoholism is and what the latest treatments are. One day a week they have open clinics in many of the larger cities throughout the State. When our Alcoholic is released from Jail he is taken by an AA to one of these clinics where he is given, at the States expense, a thorough physical examination by a local doctor who is interested in, and understands Alcoholism as a disease. If it is decided that the patient needs further treatments at the doctor's office, the expense is provided from State Funds set aside for this purpose.

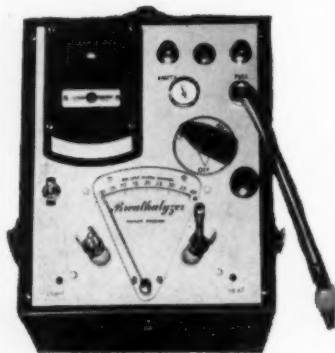
From here on the State Director of Alcoholic Rehabilitation, or his assistant, along with members of the local AA group, do all they can to get this alcoholic on his feet. They take him to meetings twice a week, find him a job if possible, and arrange for him to stay at the Salvation Army Hotel until he gets enough money ahead to find a room and take care of himself.

Every opportunity is offered these men or women to rehabilitate themselves with a little guidance from those who have been "through the mill." They are given no money nor any pills to help solve their problem. This they must do for themselves. At least they can't say they were never given a chance.

It is hard to keep statistics on such cases. Some fall by the wayside. These evidently were not ready for help, they had not slipped low enough. Some can fool us and just go along for the ride. But there are many who do find sobriety and this is indeed rewarding—to see them going back to work, returning to their families, attending AA meetings regularly, and then one day to see them come into the jail to help another unfortunate to overcome his problem.

Jail sentences do not appear to me to be the answer to the Alcoholic problem regardless of what classification they fall into. Even the "Canned-heater" has gained nothing by going to Jail. It has been no punishment and

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For further information circle #78 on R. S. Card

no cure for his type. He has only been sobered through force. In many cases this forced sobriety has saved his life for the moment, but he has learned nothing. The minute he gets out he will head for the nearest bar. What is his answer?

It seems unfair to lock up the second type because many of them have families to support and are good workers when woodmens jobs are available. It is mainly through ignorance and idleness that they spend their unemployed hours in a bar with the only friends they have. If they were held in jail their families and employers would suffer the most, and as prisoners we would run the risk of making bums out of them through association.

With the third classification, as described previously, we run the same risk of causing unfair suffering to innocent parties, or turning the prisoner into a bum, while at the same time providing no solution to his problem. And then there are those who want help. *Those should get help.* Jail would only fill them with bitterness, resentments and self pity, which would hinder any later attempt at rehabilitation.

The Alcoholics Anonymous Program seems to have the answer for those who admit they are alcoholics and want to help themselves with the guidance of its members. The percentage of recovery is better than 50-50 for those we have referred to AA. But this type of alcoholic who wants rehabilitation is in the minority in our city. What about the rest of them? If jail is not the answer, what should be done with them?

Some States and municipalities have set up Rehabilitation Farms which have proved successful in more ways than one. Here I believe lies the answer for us in Maine as well as for all the other States that have a similar unsolved social problem.

To the taxpayer such an undertaking would sound like an extra State expense to coddle a lot of useless drunks. But does the taxpayer know what it cost him now to arrest, prosecute, and maintain in jails these same drunks, who, when released, will go right out and get drunk again because

they know of no way out of their dilemma. A few days later they will be picked up again. This is expensive. If they were given a chance to rehabilitate themselves under the proper guidance, one out of ten so called "hopeless drunks" might be helped. This would indeed be humane and in the long run a saving to the taxpayers.

Many of these rehabilitation farms carry their own weight, once established. Each man or woman sent there is given a job to do. They raise their own food and do their own maintenance work which is all a part of the rehabilitation plan. Many have not been able to get away from the temptations of alcohol because they were idle. In the rehabilitation of alcoholics, constant activity is all important. Many have a chance to learn a new trade, and many who thought they were lazy find something they like to do. Members of AA are free to visit these farms and encouraged to hold meetings there once or twice a week. No patient is released until he has a job to do. The State Employment Office and AA members can help a lot along this line. But the main thing is—everyone there is sober and working. The environment is good. If a man or woman has a spark of pride in them whatsoever, it can be fanned into a flame under these conditions. They are being given a real chance to rehabilitate themselves and to find their proper place in society. How much more sensible this is than to allow them to sit around a County Jail with nothing to do but plan their next drunk.

This is but a rough outline of what Rehabilitation Farms have done and can do. To me it seems the only answer, and the right answer for our biggest jail problem—the hopeless alcoholic. Economically and humanly it benefits all: The taxpayer finds a saving in the long run. The victim has a chance to rehabilitate himself, society benefits because an alcoholic has become orderly and productive. The police, the courts, everyone in fact feels better because their conscience is clear. They have at least given the Alcoholic a chance.

One day while in the cell block at our jail I found a little card that had been given to an alcoholic inmate by a visiting AA member. There was a little prayer printed on it: God grant me the serenity To accept the things I cannot change: Courage to change the things I can; And the wisdom to know the difference.

The time is coming when our auditor checks up on us. If you have a chance, fill in the "Just Checking" card and send it to us.

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For further information circle #25 on R. S. Card

Syracuse Police Cut Office Time on Accident Reports



An Equipment Story
by
J. Robert Cudworth

The Police Department of Syracuse, New York, which handles over 7,500 accident reports each year, is now using a photocopy machine to duplicate those reports. This story tells how time-consuming typing, and the chance for error is now eliminated in making these additional copies.

The time-consuming task of making copies of accident reports is now being overcome in Syracuse, New York by use of a photocopy machine.

According to Capt. Thomas M. Hennigan, head of the Accident Investigation Division of the Syracuse Police Department, reports of motor vehicle accidents number over 7,500 yearly.

In the past, extra copies of reports were typed. But since this takes considerable time on some reports—and there is chance for error—it was decided to use another method.

In mid-November, a Hunter Heccokwik machine was purchased. This photocopy machine solves both of the aforementioned problems because it produces copies in 40 seconds . . . copies that are exact in every detail with the original.

The procedure is simple. First, an original report is placed on a sheet of Heccokwik negative paper and fed into the machine. Inside the photocopier, rollers automatically control the developing. A light source within the machine exposes the transcript to the sheet of negative paper.

The negative paper and a sheet of Heccokwik positive paper are then inserted into the machine. When they emerge seconds later and the positive



paper is peeled from the negative, the image has been transferred to the sheet of positive paper by a dry process method. The entire process of exposing, developing and printing takes only 40 seconds and the final copy is an exact duplicate of the original copy.

It's difficult for Capt. Hennigan to predict just how many copies of accident reports will be made with the machine in a year's time. Forty copies were run through in the first three weeks but most of these were for other departments and agencies of the city.

By decree of the Syracuse Common Council, there is a charge of \$2 for each report copy made for other than city agencies. Consequently, some attorneys and insurance company rep-

Capt. Thomas Hennigan looks on as Officer Arthur J. Herrman of the Syracuse Police Department photocopies an accident report. Several hours of office time are being saved because the machine produces a copy in 40 seconds.

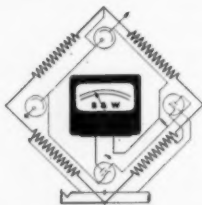
resentatives copy off their own information from the reports.

Because the machine is automatic, several persons in the office are able to use the machine when a copy of an accident report is needed. And since the machine is right there, the original accident reports do not have to be taken from the office for photocopying.

Further information may be obtained from Hunter Photo Copyist, Inc., 595 Spencer Street, Syracuse 4, New York.

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For further information circle #58 on R. S. Card

Law and Order

Police Field Kit for Crime Detection



By
John Dondero
Faurot, Inc.

An important factor in the field of investigation is the proper equipment. Aside from being able to do the mechanical work necessary, there is another important element that can not be overlooked. The impression we make upon the layman can do much to increase his confidence in our efficiency. If called to the scene of a crime and we immediately open a neatly designed, compact police field kit that has every needed brush or chemical, non-professional bystanders will say "He certainly knows his business." as we set about our duties.

As a result of years of experience, Faurot, Inc. has designed a new Police Field Kit that contains unique features for outstanding investigation work. In its design, every modern means has been incorporated to facilitate the work of the police officer. This kit contains the necessary "tools" for field investigation and with it comes an easy-to-understand instruction booklet so that even an investigator with limited experience can produce results.

A mere flip of the ink slab and the card holder immediately puts the finger print taking equipment into working order. The standard 8 x 8 finger print cards, both civil and criminal, are kept in a special compartment for quick handling. Finger prints can be taken by either the ink and roller method, or by the exclusive Faurot Inkless method. For civilian use, especially, the Faurot Inkless method is always well received.

Taking the finger prints of a corpse has always been a troublesome and laborious chore but now this task becomes a matter of routine through the use of special spoons. One spoon is for inking the fingers and the other for holding the finger print strip in position while the impressions are being made. Frequently the fingers are shriveled because of long exposure to the elements. For such cases, there are solutions and a syringe which are used to inflate the fingers to normal size. This simplified procedure can be performed in a few minutes, even by those who have had no previous experience.

For latent finger print work, there is a complete set of super-sensitive powders, an iodine fumer and the special chemical solution, Printosol. These products will enable the investigator

to develop old and new prints on all kinds of surfaces, including glass, automobile bodies, cash boxes, metal files, furniture, wrapping, corrugated and newspapers, highly polished metals and plastics.

Specially compounded black and white rubber lifters are provided for use in obtaining permanent records of powdered latent prints that cannot be photographed directly, or to supplement photographic prints. There is also the Faurot transparent tape which, with the transparent covers, can serve as a negative or a powdered latent print. If desired, the prints lifted with transparent tape can be affixed to black "boxed" or white "boxed" record cards provided with the kit. These cards can be used to write all the pertinent information concerning each print.

Hidden laundry marks, secret writing, altered seals, counterfeit tickets, seminal stains, etc., can be revealed with the portable Ultra-Violet 'Black Light Unit.' This unit operates off heavy duty batteries when used in the field, but it can also function with 110 volt, 60 cycle A.C. current.

To 'plant' traps in apprehending thieves, firebox false alarm ringers and other undesireables, there is an assortment of Ultra-Violet powders, paste, ink and crayons. A staining powder is also available for the same purpose.

This kit also contains prepared solutions which can quickly determine if forgery or any tampering with documents has been attempted. This exclusive Faurot method has won the admiration of questioned document examiners throughout the world. The process is simple and accurate. For example, just a daub of one solution over the suspected area and alterations will immediately show. In fact this modern method will expose tampering of papers and documents that neither the microscope nor the Ultra-Violet "Black" light will detect. Another valuable feature concerning this phase of work is that all evidence of investigation can be eliminated in seconds by the application of another solution, leaving the paper as it was originally, and without any effect on the writing, the printed matter or the paper. Even on the closest examination it is difficult to see any evidence of investigation. Other solutions in this kit will revisibilize eradicated blue-black type of ink, disclosing the original figures and letters.

The presence of stains of different colors on weapons, instruments, clothing, walls and floors, at the scene of the crime, can be very deceiving as to whether it is blood, food, paint or just dirt. Blood evidence can be extremely important in establishing the possi-

(Continued on Page 44)



March, 1956

31

Yellow Boots

A new crossing-guard boot for rainy weather has been announced by **Stone Uniform Co.**, 144 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. This boot is unusual because it is yellow in color and matches the standard yellow slicker. The boot is 11" high and is lined with a tan netting material. It is lightweight and the manufacturer claims it has long, sturdy wearability. For further information write to manufacturer or circle #100 on Readers Service Card.

New Wrist Radio

A new broadcast band all transistor wrist radio has been developed by **Linear Equipment Labs.**, 380 Oak Street, Copiague, New York. A special RF Reflex circuit is incorporated which allows for good selectivity and unusual sensitivity. No antenna is required in moderate signal strength areas. Its small size (2¾" long x 1¾" wide, ¾" thick) and weight (2.5 oz. with batteries) make it ideal for wearing on the wrist or in shirt pocket. Three

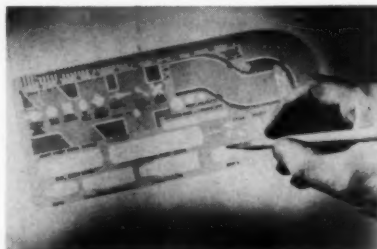


transistors are used, allowing for economy of operation (4.5 mills total battery current) from 5 button size mercury cells lasting up to 100 hours. The unit features a two stage transformer coupled audio amplifier and a no whistle regenerative circuit. A high

quality hearing aid receiver allows for private listening. Printed circuitry is used throughout. Band coverage is 550 to 1600 kc. Sensitivity 200 microvolts per meter. Output 2-2.5 milliwatts. The size and light weight is a feature that will be enjoyed by law enforcement agents and civilian defense organizations. For further information write to manufacturer or circle #82 on Readers Service Card.

Transparent Diagrammer

A new aid for accident report writers has been developed by **A. Lawrence Karp**, 16 Putman Park, Greenwich, Conn. A simplified accurate diagram-

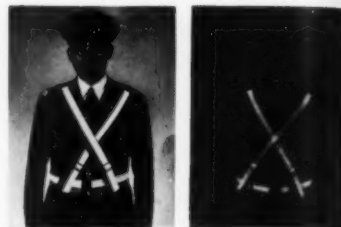


ming stencil made in 1"-20 ft. scale contains cut out symbols that can be used with pen, pencil, or stylus and duplicating equipment. On it the reporter will find symbols of cars, buses, trucks, vans, trailers, pedestrians, bicycles, street intersections of all angles, traffic signals and warning signs, railroad signals and tracking, trees, poles and so on.

An important help is an engraved scale showing at a glance the number of feet normally required for emergency stopping of automobiles traveling at various speeds. The size of the diagrammer is 8" wide by 3¾" high, made of rigid transparent vinyl. The price is \$2.00 each, postpaid. For further information circle #98 on Readers Service Card.

Safety Patrol Belts

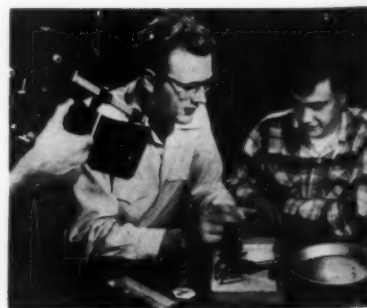
A new safety patrol belt is being offered by the **Russell Uniform Co.**,



192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Developed for being visible both at night and in daylight it is particularly adaptable for safety patrols. Made from heavy white webbing with double strips of both reflector and luminous tape covering the entire belt this belt has the following features: Visible for great distances in ordinary light. Special tape reflects light at night. Luminous tape glows brightly for many hours in complete darkness. Sizes are adjustable. For further information write to manufacturer or circle #83 on Readers Service Card.

Movie For Gun Club

A full color 16 mm. film of fifteen minutes duration entitled "How to Reload Fired Cartridges" is now available to Junior Rifle Clubs and to other organizations. Produced for **The Lyman Gun Sight Corp.** the picture de-



scribes in detail the step-by-step story of how to reload fired cartridges. By following the instructions shown in the film a sportsman can do up to 10 times his normal amount of shooting for the same cost. This picture is loaned without charge. Write to Mr. Charles Lyman III for further information or circle #99 on the Readers Service Card and we will forward your name to him.



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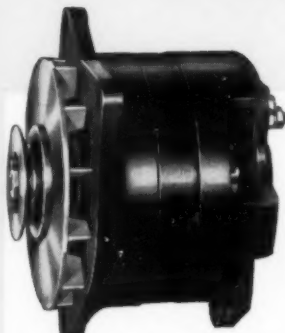
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**L-N
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This is the 12 volt version of the latest L-N Alternator, that actually costs *less* than "extra" output d.c. generators. Typical Leece-Neville quality. Output: 50 amps at 12 volts (equal to 100 amps at 6 volts).

THE ORIGINAL AC-DC GENERATING SYSTEM —RECOGNIZED EVERYWHERE

Since 1946, hundreds of city police, state patrol and sheriffs' departments have made L-N Alternators the standard. These include Police Departments of Atlanta, Boston, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Montreal, New York, Pittsburgh, and Toronto.



POLICE



L-N Heavy-Duty Alternator

This 12 volt L-N Alternator is mechanically the same as the familiar Type 5058, the 6 volt, 95 ampere L-N Alternator that has been proved on thousands of police cars since 1946. It delivers up to 60 amps at 12 volts (equal to 120 amps at 6 volts). L-N Transformer for 110 volt current can be attached.

EITHER the Standard or the Heavy-Duty Alternator will give your '56 cars all the famous advantages of the Leece-Neville a.c.-d.c. generating system, including: 1- Fully charged batteries—*always* 2- Constant voltage for better communication, longer life of radio components 3- Unequalled reliability and freedom from breakdown. *Be sure to specify Leece-Neville on your '56 cars.*

There are many more advantages to Leece-Neville Alternators. If your present cars are not Leece-Neville equipped, send for all the facts and name of your L-N Distributor. Write The Leece-Neville Company, Cleveland 3, Ohio. *Distributors in principal cities . . . Service Stations everywhere.*

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ALTERNATOR SYSTEMS



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SWITCHES



SMALL MOTORS

For further information circle #39 on Readers Service Card



POLICE SCIENCE EQUIPMENT

American Photocopy Equipment Company, 1920 West Peterson Ave., Chicago 26, Ill., manufacture equipment which greatly aids the "paper work" that is a necessary part of every department. The Apeco Auto-Stat has many uses such as making copies of accident reports, complaint forms, fingerprint cards, records of all kinds and photographs.

In normal use, an inexperienced operator can produce a minimum of 100 copies per hour. The unit is designed to handle legal as well as letter size stationery.

Associated Research, Inc., 3758 West Belmont, Chicago 18, Ill., remind us that The Keeler Polygraph (Lie Detector) has been offered to law enforcement agencies for over 16 years by their firm. "It is a scientific aid in the investigation and interrogation of



suspect witnesses and complaints to determine the truth quickly." The manufacturer welcomes inquiries.

B & W Associates, Cardinal Drive, Trail Creek, Michigan City, Indiana, are the manufacturers of the B & W Lie Detector. Over 400 of these instruments are now in use by police, private and government investigators. This



unit, protected by U. S. Patent utilizes the phenomenon of Electrodermal Response for the detection of deception. It is lightweight and portable for use either in the office or the field. Sold complete with full operating instructions, this unit is available on obligation-free 30 day trial in order to allow you to see its simplicity, accuracy and dependability. The price — \$220.00 F.O.B. Michigan City, Ind.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., 825 St. Paul Street, Rochester 2, N. Y., manufacture magnifiers, microscopes, photomicrograph equipment and other optical instruments.

Black Light Corporation of America, 5114 Walnut Grove Ave., San Gabriel, Calif., writes: "Apprehension of criminals has been made easier and more



sure with the new Blak-Ray Criminology Kit. The 21-piece kit provides a modern investigation tool on a level with the microscope and camera. Priced at \$65.20 it utilizes the unusual properties of black light and fluorescent material to provide positive identification. This kit is invaluable for identification, tracing, trailing, document inspection, tampering detection and clue analysis.

Burke & James, Inc., 3215 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. handle a full line of police photographic equipment. They feature the Watson-Homes camera for photographing finger prints, stamps, coins and other flat objects. It employs a F 4:5 coated anastigmatic lens, film size is a standard 2½ x 3¼ inch. The camera has its own built in lighting system and is therefore not dependent on daylight or flash attachments. Write the manufacturer for further details.

Burton Manufacturing Co., Colorado Ave. at 26th Street, Santa Monica, Calif., manufacture Ultra Violet Black Lights. These Black Lights provide a scientifically - controlled, harmless means for "seeing things" not readily visible in any other way. In addition to its many standard and high intensity Black Lights, this company provides a portable battery or plug-in Black Light Kit (No. 1962-BK) for investigation and law enforcement agencies. Its outward appearance is that of an ordinary lunch box to avoid suspicion. The contents of the kit how-



ever comprises a virtual "laboratory," complete with a small powerful 3660 Au. Black Light, batteries, tracer materials, etc. Light can be used from batteries or any 115 V.A.C outlet. Among its many uses are: detection of bloodstains, fluorescent identification of numerous substances, etc. in criminal identification, arson and other investigations. Literature may be obtained by writing the company.

Conway Finger Print Supplies, 6243 North 4th St., Philadelphia 20, Pa., advise us "Large areas can now be fumed for latent finger prints very rapidly and thoroughly from practically every type surface with our 17½" tubular fumer with an exclusive variable density condenser. Our self-vaporizing fumer comes complete with 2 oz. jar Iodine crystals, 4 oz. jar Iodine print fixative, and 24 silver transfer sheets for only \$9.50."

Criminal Research Products, Inc., Conshohocken, Pa. tells us they will have a new catalog for law enforcement officers available about April 15th. In the meantime they have three items which have recently been developed. "A new adjustable fingerprint table which can be easily mounted on any part of a wall. When not in use, the table can fold flush against the wall thereby eliminating waste space." "A new criminology kit with the World's most complete set of newly developed black light materials used in crime detection and items such as invisible pastes, powders, inks, crayons etc."

POLICE SCIENCE EQUIPMENT



"A new fuming cabinet with removable glass top and glass side. Questioned documents, evidence, etc. can be fumed for latent prints while the operator has complete control of the processing and can observe evidence while it is being processed."

Douglas & Sturgess, 475 Bryant Street, San Francisco 7, Calif., produce Moulage Materials which are useful in preserving evidence. This issue has a complete story on their use and if further information is desired write to the manufacturer for a free brochure. See article in this issue on page 8.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Photo Products Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware, have just announced SX Pan, a new fast, wide latitude photographic film (300 daylight, 260 tungsten). Fine grain and of high-red panchromatic sensitivity. SX Pan's latitude is such that it may be exposed at effective speed ratings of 1,000 or greater. The higher effective speed makes SX Pan ideal for "existing light" pictures. The film is available in 35mm, 46mm, and 70mm bulk loads (100-200 ft.). Price: \$6.15 per 100 ft. of 35mm.

Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State St., Rochester 4, N. Y., are world famous manufacturers of photographic goods and supplies. A new product is the Kodak and Cine-Kodak High Speed Infrared Films. These are sensitive through the visible spectrum and into the infrared to approximately 90000A, with maximum sensitivity in the region from 7700 A to 8400 A. These films are useful in law enforcement. The Kodak High Speed Infrared Film is supplied in 35mm width, perforated, and on either motion-picture camera spools or on wooden cores. It is 16mm width, double perforated and is suitable for use in moving picture or high speed cameras. Pamphlet available from Sales Service Division at above address.

Faurot, Inc., 299 Broadway, New York 7, New York, specialize in equipment for investigators. Their line is extensive and includes fingerprint equipment, tape recorders, and electronic equipment for monitoring interrogation rooms, etc.

There are several types of portable Ultra Black Lights available but the one best suited for law enforcement is the versatile Faurot #363. This unit



is built for efficiency rather than appearance. The adjustable stand and arm allows the beam to be directed at various angles when examining evidence. It operates on 110 Volt, 60 Cycle AC Current through a self contained heavy duty transformer. Other inexpensive accessories are available with this unit. Write for further information.

Federal Laboratories, Inc., Saltzburg, Pa., are specialists in scientific law enforcement equipment. A catalog may be obtained by writing them. Be sure you note your rank or position in a law enforcement organization.

Graflex, Inc., Rochester 8, N. Y., manufacture several size cameras which are used by police departments everywhere. The old saying that a picture is worth a thousand words is particularly true when evidence is presented in court. The Pacemaker Graphic Camera is recommended for all types of police work. It is easy to use, ruggedly built to withstand a beating without impairing its picture-taking ability, and has large 4 x 5 negatives which permit crisp enlargements.

The perfect partner for the Pacemaker Graphic is the Strobflash II. This electronic flash unit is ideal for night photography or day-light fill-in flash. It operates in all kinds of weather. It is capable of thousands of economical flashes without changing bulbs.

Hett Associates, Inc., 603 Grand Ave., Englewood, New Jersey announce the new improved 1956 model Portable Infra Red Sight. This instrument allows you to see in the dark. The new model has a transistor power supply. This gives an image of greater stability. The power supply is from 3 size "D" flashlight batteries. It contains no vacuum tubes nor vibrators which

makes the instrument long lived and rugged. The following are features of the Hett Infra Red Sight: Objective lens—F/2.0 2" E.F.L. Cooke photographic objective. Eyepiece—9 power approx. adjustable. Telescope Body—Aluminum 2 3/8 x 12". Weight about 4 lbs. Infra Red Tube—1 C 16-3 or equivalent. Spectral Range—.04 to 1.2 microns.

The light source—a 6 volt flashlight with infra gives a suitable range for patrol work.

Interstate Photo Supply Corp., 17 West 17th St., New York, N. Y., are sales representatives for the Minifon P55 Pocket Size Wire Recorder. This



small recorder is valuable in obtaining on-the-spot interviews with accident witnesses and can be used in other investigatory jobs.

Jewett Manufacturing Co., 201 Del Mar Pl., San Gabriel, Calif. manufacture Police Photographic Equipment. They are featuring the Autopad—a vibration damping camera stand which attaches to the instrument panel of any car or truck without welding or drilling. Supports any size still or movie camera. Priced at \$57.50. This firm also makes the Detectoscope—attachment for most standard cameras enabling high speed photography of fingerprints and surface evidence. Write for information.

Frederick G. Keyes, Inc., 243 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass., manufacture the Alcometer. This piece of scientific equipment is used to determine the alcoholic content in the breath of a person suspected of driving while intoxicated. Each year more and more police departments are using chemical breath testers to determine the guilt or innocence of drivers. For details about this machine write to manufacturer.

Kling Photo Corporation, 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y., have available an ultra-miniature undercover



POLICE SCIENCE EQUIPMENT

camera, called "Minox." This is a precision instrument, weighs only 2½ oz. and is essential for undercover photography, recording of evidence, document copying, on-the-spot concealed



photography of accidents, emergencies and criminal activity. It has a color corrected f/3.5 lens and speeds from 1/12 to 1/1000 sec. No flash necessary

indoors. Minox III-S with chain, leather case cost \$139.50. A full line of accessories may also be obtained.

Park Magnets, 1557 Green Bay Rd., Highland Park, Ill., offer Retrieving Magnets that are extra powerful, heavy duty, genuine Alnico—will never weaken or lose power. The magnets are used for locating a gun or any metal object that has been dropped from a bridge into the water and in other ways they help "get the evidence." Prices for a 1 pound-25 lb. pull is \$4.50 and go to a 4 pound-100 lb. pull at \$15.50.

Polaroid Corp., Cambridge 39, Mass. manufacture the Land Camera which delivers the 60 second picture. The company reports there are many police applications for this camera's use. Pictures may be taken of accidents and before leaving the scene can be inspected to make sure they are as perfect as needed. Further details are available from the Technical Service Manager, at the above address.

Research Products, Inc., 7 Keeler Street, Danbury, Conn., manufacture miniature electronic investigative equipment which aids to speedy crime detection and apprehension of law-breakers. This equipment is available only to official state and municipal law enforcement agencies. A detailed, confidential brochure will be sent to qualified personnel if they write for it on their official stationery.

Sirchie Fingerprint Laboratories, Berlin, New Jersey, extend an invitation to men in the law enforcement profession to visit their plant (15 miles south of Philadelphia). This company is the oldest of its kind in the nation and their secluded location on a 75 acre plot allow plenty of area for experimental work. In the new 1956 line of Search Finger Print Cameras there are four models priced from \$98.50 to \$138.00. Catalogs are available to law enforcement officers only.

Stephenson Corporation, Red Bank, N. J., manufacture resuscitators and a chemical breath tester which is known as the Harger Drunkometer. "Free the innocent and convict the guilty" is the purpose of the Drunkometer. This instrument is compact and easily transported. It operates on a scientific principal which tells the amount of alcohol in the blood. The suspect merely blows his breath into a balloon and that is enough to make a decision as to his sobriety.

C. H. Stoelting Company, 424 N. Homan Ave., Chicago 24, Ill., manufacture many items that are used in police science. Pictured is the desk model Stoelting Deceptograph which represents advanced engineering design in the lie detection field. "It is more than a high precision instrument—it is a complete system. Included are



several exclusive features such as: silent knee switch, concealed microphone, sectionalized components, subject's chair, arm and wrist cuffs, A.C. amplifier, manual and automatic centering. The models are priced at \$750.00 to \$1800.00."

In addition to the above, the following items are available from this firm: Speed Timing Units (Traffic) Reaction Timing Units, Dynamometers (Grip Tests) Depth Perception Apparatus (Vision) Lie Detection training, Microscopes (Stereo and Photo) and tests for Color Blindness.

When corresponding with firms whose products you read about in our book, mention that you saw it in **LAW AND ORDER**. It helps us and we appreciate your thoughtfulness.

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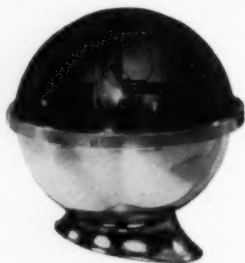
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Ultimate in a warning light! Flip the switch and instantly the parabolic mirror begins to rotate around the 100 candlepower bulb at 60 TIMES A MINUTE. Flash is so intense not only at great distances, but close by, that all traffic is immediately alerted. 9½" diameter. Heavy chrome. Stands full 11" above the roof. A beauty—and the price is LOW!

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218 N. Jefferson St., Chicago 6, Illinois

For further information circle #56 on R. S. Card

Lie Detector (Continued from Page 7)

to have their alibis checked; otherwise it would have been necessary to check those of the entire 173. Also, there is a possibility that without the test Heirens might never have confessed.

Accuracy of the Reid Polygraph Technique

If a police officer were asked what the accuracy of his revolver is, he would first look at the questioner with amazement, then have to choke back a laugh. The officer knows that the "accuracy" of any revolver is almost completely dependent upon the person firing it. This is the same situation with the polygraph. It is only as reliable and valid as the examiner.

The results of *properly administered* polygraph examinations are very accurate. The latest estimation, based upon 9,650 criminal-case suspects tested at the various laboratories of John E. Reid and Associates, accords to the Reid technique an accuracy of 95%, with a 4% margin of inconclusive (indefinite) determinations, and a 1% margin of maximum possible error. The actual known error at the various Reid laboratories for the past eight years is less than .0006.

The Polygraph's Legal Status

Contrary to popular belief, there is no statute in any of our states, or any court opinion, forbidding the giving of the polygraph examination. For obvious reasons, the only persons that should be tested are those who consent to take the test. (Note: It has been continually found that those who refuse the tests are either guilty of the offense under investigation or are concealing guilty knowledge.)

All appellate court decisions have held that the examiners' opinions, as to the test results when there is no confession gained, are not admissible without an agreement and stipulation first being signed.

The main values that result from giving the polygraph test are those four advantages previously listed in this article. None of these important advantages has anything to do with court acceptance of an examiner's opinions. The polygraph, in the hands of a true expert, can be the greatest investigative aid a police department can have!

If any of the readers of **LAW AND ORDER** have any questions concerning the polygraph, the examinations, or the procedures they are invited to write or telephone the writer. Also, all readers are cordially invited to visit any of the testing laboratories of John E. Reid and Associates. There, the latest model of the Reid Polygraph will be shown and demonstrated to them.

John E. Reid & Associates

City	Address	Telephone	Director
New York	200 W. 57 St.	CI 7-0471	R. O. Arther
Chicago	600 S. Mich.	HA 7-4100	John E. Reid
Pittsburgh	311 Ross St.	AT 1-0448	Chas. McInerney
San Francisco	821 Market St.	YU 2-3600	George Harman

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the interest of furthering *Police Science* we have asked the author's organization to make the above offer.

At an Illinois railroad crossing is a sign: "The average time it takes a train to pass this crossing is fourteen seconds whether your car is on it or not."



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provides instant contact
with headquarters, other
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This smaller and lighter weight, self-powered radio is now easily carried everywhere. Clear FM voice conversations can be carried on over surprisingly long distances with a unit less than half the size of comparable equipment.

FIELD-FONES operate either on long-life dry batteries or rechargeable wet batteries.



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The PAK-FONE is a complete communications center. It may be plugged into an ordinary 115 volt AC power circuit, attached to an automobile storage battery or operated from its own self-contained batteries. In any emergency, the PAK-FONE is ready for instant vital service. Loud speaker reception. FIELD-FONES and PAK-FONES will be demonstrated in your city upon request.

Write for complete details.



Model A

Leading Manufacturers of 2-Way Portable Radios



INDUSTRIAL RADIO CORP.

428 N. Parkside Ave. Chicago 44, Ill.

For further information circle #32 on Readers Service Card

Philadelphia . . . (From Page 21)

- (1) they were in a dark closet listening to the planning of a crime;
- (2) they were walking down the street when suddenly they heard the sounds of a holdup;
- (3) they were given an important message and were instructed to pass it by whisper from one member of the class to the other. The results convinced the officers how difficult it is to accurately observe and record the average incident.

Detailed attention was given to the interview course, which is usually one of the most neglected in police school training because of the wide duty range and assimilation caliber of those taking the course. In this school the detectives were provided with a variety



of fictitious interviews, all of which carried a very vital lesson and proposed a series of dangers and reper-

cussions to those who did the interviewing.

Following two weeks in the classroom the student detectives were taken into the field where they were required to demonstrate their knowledge of the



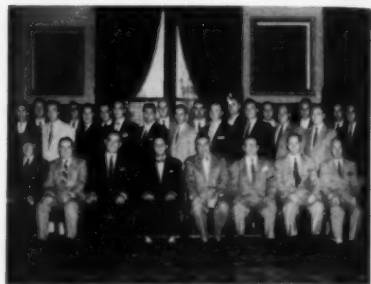
use of handcuffs, search and transportation of prisoners, and the use of firearms in effecting arrests. Problems were set up in houses, in automobiles, and in open fields, and they were required to show their ability to organize "stakeouts," make raids and arrests, to conduct crime scene searches, and to properly identify and preserve all types of evidence.

On the firing line no attention was given to target shooting or the more commonly accepted methods of firing. Here it was all emergency firing, left hand from around corners, quick draw with right and left hand, belly shooting in a vestibule, and the use of bar-

ricades to effect concealment and fire efficiently.

Top police officials from all sections of the state met for the graduation on November 4, 1955, at which time Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., of Philadelphia presented certificates to the first Detective Criminal Investigation class ever to graduate in Eastern United States. Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons, Executive Director Samuel Siegle, and FBI Agent in Charge Norman H. McCabe spoke to the group and outlined their responsibilities in the field of law enforcement.

A careful analysis was made of the curriculum and as a result of a conference with the students several courses will be curtailed, and in several instances certain lectures will be elim-



inated. Among the graduates were members of ten Philadelphia Detective Units and it is felt they will re-

(Continued on Page 45)

Help PROTECT SCHOOL CHILDREN AT DANGEROUS STREET CROSSINGS...

All-Weather Topcoats

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Deluxe, customized, all-weather garment. Cravenette to resist rain. Tailored with all wool zip-out body and sleeve lining.

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Regulation police coat with or without self-fabric belt. Plain back. No vent. Full lined. Finest quality tailoring. Standard coat construction with smart feminine lines.

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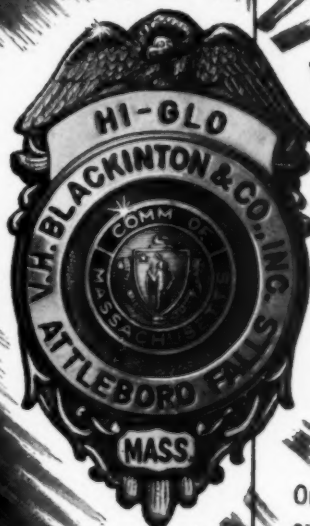


(Continued from Page 3)

- Q. For what crimes could an arrest be made of a fugitive from another state without any warrant whatever?
- A. In any case for which the punishment is death or life imprisonment.
- Q. What is meant by a Capital case?
- A. One for which the penalty is death.
- Q. Pennsylvania officers are in pursuit of bank robbers. The chase is close and the criminals continue across the state line into another state. Have the Pennsylvania officers the right to pursue and arrest in the adjoining state?
- A. Yes, they would have the same authority in that state as any other citizen would have to arrest a felon at common law.
- Q. Would you, in close pursuit of a speeder, follow him into New York state and arrest him, and take him before a magistrate?
- A. No. It is not an indictable offense.
- Q. Would a writ of Habeas Corpus supercede extradition papers approved by the Governors of the two interested states?
- A. Yes, if at the hearing the Court determined that there would be no extradition, the Governor's papers would be null and void.
- Q. If a fugitive from justice was arrested by you and committed to a County Prison under bail for 30 days, and he wanted to get out, what procedure would he take?
- A. Get a writ of Habeas Corpus.
- Q. If John Doe was serving a sentence of from 10 to 20 years in a Pennsylvania penitentiary, could he be removed to Ohio to stand trial for murder, and if acquitted, could he be returned to Pennsylvania to serve his original sentence of 10 to 20 years?
- A. Yes, the Act of May 3, 1933, PL #249, provides that the above procedure is legal.
- Q. What is a Bail Piece?
- A. A writ authorizing the arrest of a person on bail, to lift the bail, or when he does not present himself at the time and place specified, and guaranteed that he will, under the terms of his bail.
- Q. For what may search warrants be issued?
- A. Stolen goods, gambling devices, for evidence to cruelty to animals, drugs and narcotics, obscene books and pictures, diseased live stock or poultry, illegal game, illegal fish, illegal dogs, guns possessed by aliens, marijuana and opium.
- Q. Who may issue search warrants?
- A. Any member of the minor judiciary.
- Q. Who may serve a search warrant?
- A. The peace officer to whom it is directed.

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Lifetime



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THE NEW
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BADGE

Only a Solid Gold Badge
or a HI-GLO Badge will
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. . . because this new HI-GLO Badge is different. It is made from an entirely new material — a rich looking golden metal that is solid gold color throughout. That's why you can polish a HI-GLO badge for a lifetime. Every HI-GLO badge will have deluxe enamel lettering and a ruby colored stone (optional at extra charge) set in the eye of the eagle. You can see, the new HI-GLO badges will be something special, a distinctive badge for those who want the very finest gold color badge.

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March, 1956

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A complete outfit that meets the specific needs of the law enforcement officer!

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- ★ Takes 2 1/4" x 3 1/4" — Black & White or color pictures.
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- ★ Entirely self-contained.
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Takes 2-pictures on standard 4x5" film, includes Camera, Lens, Lamps, Stand, Cable Release, etc. \$223.50
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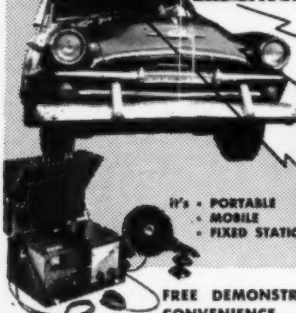
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Automatically
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SALES AGENT'S and DISTRIBUTOR'S INQUIRIES INVITED!
For further information circle #21 on Readers Service Card

Chiefly Chatter (Continued from Page 22)

tries who sneak across the border at night. He replied that as recently as a year or so ago, possibly from 25 to 50 wetbacks came through in one day. But the border patrol has operated so efficiently since then, that the situation is well in hand now. Not only is there excellent cooperation with the border patrol on any police business, but also with the local sheriffs' offices. All of the law enforcement agencies cooperate willingly with one another, and, at least in the more rural areas, must very seldom call in the F.B.I. on any cases.

The narcotics problem, a fairly harassing one in San Diego, is so negligible in Escondido, that the average is about two dope cases a year,—usually marihuana. Any suspected dope peddlers are very carefully watched and apprehended before the damage is done. At this point we remarked that the entire crime picture in Escondido looked very encouraging. Chief Mitchell readily agreed, and said that the crime rate was much lower than other towns of this size throughout the country.

Another project of the Police Department in the juvenile division consists of the Junior Patrol, a group of about 100 children who are regularly trained in school traffic methods and also for parade marching. One man handles this group, conducting, in addition to their traffic duties, a weekly drill for parades. There is also a bicycle safety program in which all school children are given written examinations, plus an obstacle course, to keep them conscious of good safety measures for future driving.

The winners of different categories in the obstacle course compete with each other for grand prizes of trophies. In this way, all the ground rules of future safe driving are instilled into them, along with the spirit of competition. All bicycles must also be licensed, which makes bike stealing a hazardous undertaking in Escondido.

Chief Mitchell talked with us long and earnestly about the importance of guiding children along the right path to good citizens. He also discussed police psychiatry, in which he had taken a course, as related to cases of warped, twisted child personalities with which he had dealt. We had a strong feeling that, as long as Chief Mitchell could help such cases with both his boys' club programs and his own efforts, there would be many "problem" children within his jurisdiction who would one day become fine citizens.

Good Advice

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy of New York City Police Department in his address to the new graduates of the Police Academy said "If you want to get the most out of your police career dedicate yourself to it. Consider it a very important life's work, not just another way of making a living."

Law and Order

New Organization For Law Enforcement Officers Continues To Grow

Less than a year ago a group of Illinois police officers formed the National Police Officer's Ass'n. They were granted a charter as a non-profit corporation as a national police association.

Since that time the organization has grown and now has members from every part of this country. NPOA is unique inasmuch as the only acceptable candidates for membership are those people who are employed full-time in the law enforcement profession. There are no associate or honorary memberships given. One of the motivating reasons for the organizing of this association was to combat the abuse of the profession by individuals who harm and discredit all policemen. Those individuals who carry "I gotta drag" cards or stickers are getting too numerous and are using them to circumvent the law.

NPOA's president is Frank J. Schira, a police officer of the City of Chicago. Under his leadership a five year program for the professionalization of law enforcement officers is now in progress.

Each member is provided with an



Frank J. Schira, President

identification card and a decal. As part of his membership benefit he receives an insurance policy which protects his family up to \$500.00 and is in effect whether he is on or off duty.

The NPOA is directed by an elected Board of Officers and a Board of Advisors who are police officers or specialists in a specific field. At present Dr. Lois Higgins, Director of the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau and leading expert in the field of narcotics is chairman of the advisory board. Sitting with her on this board are thirty-three governors, and police chiefs and bureau heads from every phase of law enforcement.

One of the aims of the association is to accent the fact that a policeman is a member of a profession. This is to be accomplished by a planned public relations program and by the establishing of a "National Police Officer's

Day" to pay tribute to outstanding police officers, living or dead who have done more than their duty. Work is being done to found a retirement home for police officers and to establish a vacation area for policemen and their families. The Walker Safety Award will soon be announced. Its purpose will be to reduce accidents and fatalities.

Any officer who considers his work as a profession is welcomed into membership. The yearly dues is \$5.00 and runs from the date of acceptance into membership to the day one year hence. If you wish further information, an application form and membership brochure, write to Gerald S. Arenberg, National Secretary, National Police Officers Ass'n of America, 30 West

Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill. and he will be happy to be of service to you.

Shorter Police Work Week

The Civil Service Assembly report that three cities have shortened the work week for their policemen in an effort to bring their working hours more in line with those persons employed in other pursuits.

In Newark, N. J. a city council ordinance sets a five day, 40 hour work week for policemen with a maximum of eight hours of duty in any one day. The council also approved of hiring additional men to make up the

(Continued on Page 43)



RED MEANS STOP

APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

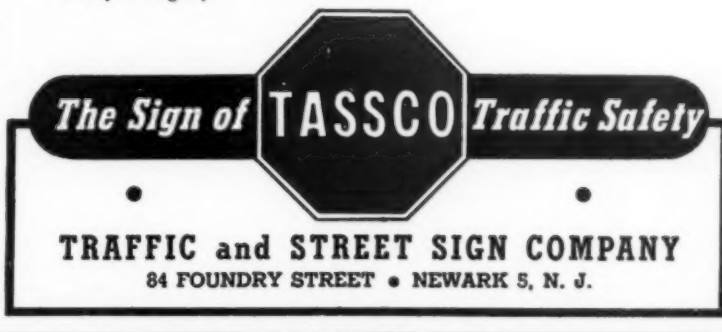
The new Tassco look in stop signs is destined to save many lives and avert accidents on America's streets and highways!

Many states have passed legislation approving this stop sign, and more have amendments pending.

Here is the stop sign that can *only* be interpreted as "Danger! STOP!" Its red color cannot be missed or confused with other signs. Most important, Tassco Red Stop Signs are reflectorized in both colors... drivers see the same sign, same shape, same colors both day and night!

THE NEW NATIONAL STANDARD

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT TASSCO RED STOP SIGNS... and for the Tassco Catalog of Traffic and Street Signs in every category.



For further information circle #70 on Readers Service Card

Book Reviews

By
Irving B. Zeichner, Counsellor-at-Law
and Magistrate

Youth and the Law. By Frederick J. Ludwig, 386 pp.
Brooklyn: The Foundation Press. \$5.50.

Every police officer knows that the community woods are full of experts on juvenile delinquency. But the subject itself is difficult of definition because it has a different meaning in law in every jurisdiction. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the problem of children in trouble poses a great challenge to the nation.

Professor Frederick J. Ludwig, a former New York patrolman and now a law school educator, has helped dispel some of the confusion which lies behind present-day theories of treatment and prevention. His book, "Youth and the Law," is a definitive handbook on the laws affecting minors.

What conclusions does the author reach? After appending the model Youth Correction Authority Act as developed by the American Law Institute, he states: "The fearful limitation of law and its sanctions as a means of influencing human behavior ought to be fully appreciated. The criminal law with all its centuries of experience has not yet been able to build character, or develop desirable habits, attitudes, interests and ideals.

In this respect, a criminal code must always offer feeble competition to moral influences of home and community and familiar ethical effects of church and school.

It appears to this reviewer, after some years on the municipal court bench and service on the juvenile conference committee, that this legal guide book on youthful offenders fills a long-felt need. If the court which deals with such offenders is properly to discharge its function, its basis for being should be clearly spelled out. One cannot point out too often that the principal aim of the juvenile court is not to punish the delinquent but to determine how best to restore him to his community as a useful citizen.

Professor Ludwig might well have delineated the need for special training on the part of police officers who deal with teenagers who come in conflict with the law. The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has indicated that, of the various agencies specifically concerned with juvenile delinquency, the police department is most often the first with which the wayward child has contact.

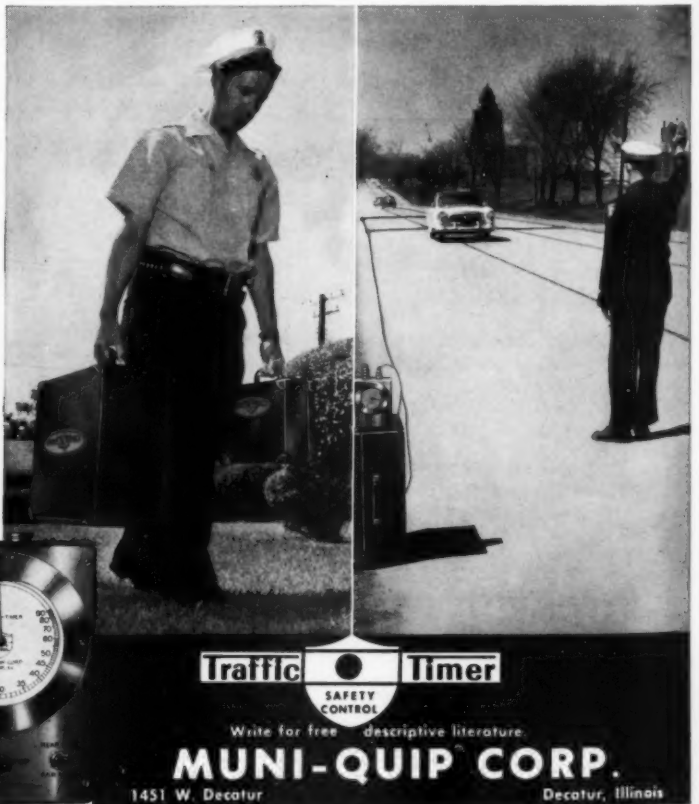
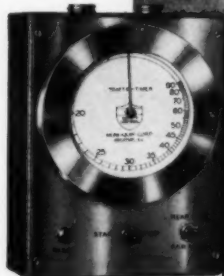
And, as the experts soon learn, this problem which so shocks each succeeding generation is not created by a single cause nor corrected by a single cure, but is a deep and complex one. They also find out that juvenile delinquency is really the absence of something rather than the presence of something, and it may be erroneous, therefore, for society to rigidly fix and classify what it chooses to call juvenile delinquency.



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Traffic Timer is powered by battery or car cigar lighter. 60 ft. road tubes. Cables wind on built-in free running reel with handle. Signs are available that make motorists safety conscious. Traffic Timer drives accident curves down—promotes driver caution.



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Write for free descriptive literature.

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For additional information circle #77 on Readers Service Card

Weapon-Wise Gun News

Leonard Rizzola

One of the most popular and a highly competent shooter Leonard "Lenny" Rizzola was one of this country's outstanding shooters. He was a member of several championship teams and was recently appointed coach of pistol shooting at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Lenny was killed in an automobile accident at a grade crossing on Thursday December 29th at Gainesville, Virginia. The shooting fraternity has lost a friend and popular sportsman competitor.

17th Annual Maryland State Revolver and Pistol Championships

June 21, 22, 23, 24, 1956

Chief Marcus H. Miles of the Sparrows Point Police Department has announced that this year the increasingly popular, Annual Maryland State Revolver and Pistol Championship Match will be a four day match with N.R.A. approval. Chief Miles' match is possibly the most popular annual handgun match in the country and this has made it necessary to increase the length of the match as it did not seem proper to cut the number of events. This year there will be more awards, fifteen places in each of the Master, Expert, Sharpshooter and Marksman classes in 20 of the 26 matches.

Schedule of Events

Thursday June 21, 1956

- .45 Cal. Camp Perry Course
- .45 Cal. Slow Fire
- .45 Cal. Timed Fire
- .45 Cal. Rapid Fire
- .45 Cal. N.M.

Friday June 22, 1956

- C.F. Camp Perry Course
- C.F. Slow Fire

Moving Pictures (Continued from Page 13)

will be more valuable than many lectures.

The use of movies by our bureau is not new, of course. We've used the motion picture camera for some time to photograph persons arrested for drunken driving. Filming the suspect against a background of vertical black and white lines gives us a clear record of his degree of "stagger," if any.

Recently, in a particularly controversial labor dispute, we stationed an officer on a rooftop to make motion pictures of the picket line. He filmed periods when there was very little activity, and periods in which activity bordered on violence. Our objective was not to incriminate anybody, but to have a record of what actually happened to support or disprove any contradictory



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Scores of leading law enforcement groups use the Williams facilities because the prices are right—delivery is prompt and the service department, considered one of the finest in America, backs up the equipment. The Williams service department handles 12,000 to 15,000 guns annually. And it is open 7 days a week so that you can obtain the speedy service you need.

LOAD YOUR OWN

By loading your own, you can get better ammunition (to your exact requirements) at about one-fifth the cost of factory ammo. This means that your department can do five times the shooting for the same price. And hand loading is easy. Try it. We stock all leading lines of hand loading equipment plus the components.

FREE FOLDER

Our special police bulletin gives you complete information. Write for your copy today!



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"On the Range"



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For further information circle #71 on Readers Service Card

C.F. Timed Fire
C.F. Rapid Fire

Saturday June 23, 1956

- .22 Cal. N.M. Ind.
- C.F. N.M. Ind.
- .22 Cal. Team Match (Four man)
- C.F. Team Match (Four man)
- .45 Cal. Team Match (Four man)

Sunday June 24, 1956

- .22 Cal. Camp Perry Course
- .22 Cal. Slow Fire
- .22 Cal. Timed Fire
- .22 Cal. Rapid Fire

Plus various aggregates of above.

Work Week . . . (From Page 41)

loss of man-hours resulting from the shortened week.

Memphis, Tenn. also instituted a five-day, 40 hour week for its policemen. This is a change from a six day, 48 hour schedule and will go into effect as soon as more policemen can be trained.

The third city mentioned is Phoenix, Arizona. It has gone from 48 hours to 44 hours a week and included pay raises for members of the force.

claims that might be made.

Because of these uses of motion pictures, movie equipment has become standard with our bureau. We use a Kodak Analyst Projector because of its ability to stop and reverse at any point for review of specific scenes. We generally film the traffic sequences at 24-frames-a-second, which gives a slight slow motion effect. This enables better study and will allow us to dub in sound narratives more easily in the future if we wish to do so for educational purposes.

One of the greatest advantages of the use of motion pictures by police is their flexibility. Because of the results achieved so far, the Rochester Police Bureau will put movies to use in the future on any problem that comes up which we feel can be best explained or alleviated by motion picture records.

**NOW!... THE COAT
THAT'S DESIGNED FOR
GREATER SAFETY!
NEW POLICE RAINCOAT**

by **Sawyer**



**IN HIGH VISIBILITY
YELLOW**
(or black)

- Regular weight for colder climates . . . lightweight for warmer areas.
- Sizes to fit all policemen . . . lightweight coats to fit all police-women.
- Coated inside as well as outside with choice of Rubber or Neoprene Latex. Guaranteed 100% waterproof . . . will not peel.

- Seams guaranteed not to leak or come apart.
- Lighter in weight but tougher — more pliable, flexible — easier to work in.
- Will fold or roll neatly . . . more compactly.
- Will not mildew even if folded damp.
- Snap closures in front, bottom vent in rear — larger arm sockets permit free movement — larger cut-through slash pockets accommodate bulky books — no lining to snag on firearms.

Cap-covers to match . . . three sizes — S-M-L



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For further information circle #26 on R. S. Card

Posmoulage (From Page 8)
small callous spots on each foot. A search was made through the effects of missing women and a pair of shoes was found into which these casts of feet fit perfectly, even showing the cause of the callouses. Thus the victim was identified, and through this the murderer was traced and a conviction secured.

The Posmoulage material, used in making the positive cast in the Moulage mold, is a formulation of cross linked resins, that produce extremely hard casts, that will last indefinitely in any climate and every detail of the original is reproduced with uncanny certainty, notwithstanding the fact that the Posmoulage material is reclaimable.

The Posmoulage material is melted in a single pan and is then either poured or brushed into the Moulage mold. Color may be added to the Posmoulage as soon as the material becomes liquid or the Posmoulage cast may be decorated after the cast has cooled.

Every law enforcement agency should have at least one man trained in the use of the Plastico Moulage materials and be given a complete outfit containing ample materials for instant use in any emergency. Be fully prepared BEFORE the crime is committed to make a permanent record of all evidence. It is not only efficiency, it is economy. One case quickly solved SAVES THE COST of more materials than you could use in many years. And furthermore, when the case is closed and the casts no longer needed, the Moulage materials may be remelted and used again, many times.

Detection Kit . . (From Page 31)
bility of guilt or innocence of a person under suspicion. Considerable time can be saved by the investigator who can make a test on the spot. For this purpose there are prepared solutions that will detect the faintest traces of blood the entire test taking but one minute. Restoration of obliterated serial numbers on engines of stolen automobiles, typewriters, revolvers and other machines is still another phase of investigative work that is made possible with this kit.

Included in this kit is a magnifying glass and a reader for classifying and comparing finger prints and for examining evidence.

The kit is well designed with a 'place for everything' neatly arranged with clips to hold each item. A glance at the kit will tell you at once if any one item is missing. No longer will a bottle of solution be left behind, because its absence from the case will be spotted immediately. The complete kit which is a compact laboratory weighs about 30 pounds.

Random Shot

We received a letter from George Wilbert who tells us that he has left Metcalf Brothers and has gone into business for himself in a totally different line. Many of our readers know George for he has been attending police conferences since 1946. An interesting note is the fact that he has been with Metcalf for 20 years, his father was with them for 50 years and his grandfather a period before that. All in all it totals more than a hundred years. He says he will keep in touch with his friends.

Moulage Materials

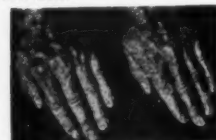
MANY USES
Accurately reproduces Animated and Inanimate Objects



Photo shows Shoe (L.) and cast made from footprint left in soft dust. The Posmoulage Process of Preserving evidence is the most accurate known, fast and simple. Complete instructions with all materials.

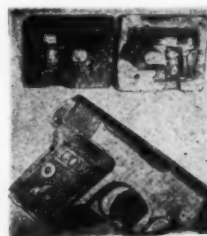


At left is Original tire, at right the Posmoulage cast. Notice that perfect identification can be made by comparing the worn spot and tread marks. This imprint was taken from soft dust.



Original and cast of a hand. Note the perfect and accurate detail. Our moulage materials are being used each day by Criminalologists, all Departments of Identification and Investigation work.

Useful in preserving Evidence and in making Positive Identification



At the top is a picture of the two-piece moulage mold which was used to cast this pistol. Any shape object can be reproduced with moulage. Send for our complete data sheets and catalog.

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The LAW AND ORDER

Awards are front page news!

THIS MONTH OF MARCH we are foregoing our traditional "Shamrock" cover to bring to you pictures of the LAW AND ORDER Award winners. Shown on our cover is the winner of the Youth Award, Chief Fred R. Hunt and Mayor Willard Robinson of Lodi, California and winner of the Traffic Trophy Chief Clinton E. Smith and Mayor James J. Thoman of Russell, Kansas.

In both cases we heard that the plaques were presented by the respective mayors and the occasion was important enough to warrant front page news stories in their cities. We often find that a "prophet is not recognized in his own country" and we apply that thinking to many a police chief who is just "taken for granted." We do not mean to imply that our winners are in that category but it always helps to bring to the homefolk's attention that their chief has made a nationally important contribution to the solution of his fellow officers' problems.

Each month we have brand new readers and to acquaint them with the reason for our awards let us once more "tell the story." One of the main services of our magazine is to be of assistance to law enforcement officers. LAW AND ORDER is used to disseminate ideas

that are exchanged between departments. We ask department heads to write us and tell how they have solved the ever increasing youth problem. If the article submitted is published we send a "reward" check for \$25.00 and that article is eligible for the Youth Award which is presented for "the most helpful-to-fellow officers" article at the end of each year. Articles are 1000 words long. The same offer is made for an article on the solving of a traffic problem. All that is required is a "before" and "after" snapshot and a 500 word description about the steps taken toward the solution. Literary excellence has nothing to do with the value of the article—it's the ideas that can be used in other communities that are most wanted.

You are invited to submit an article! Who knows, maybe next year your picture will be on our cover.

Philadelphia . . . (From Page 38) turn to their units not only to function in a more effective and capable manner, but to instruct their brother officers and to awaken in qualified detectives the desire to be a member of the next detective class.

Commissioner Gibbons and Mr. McCabe of the FBI have reached an agreement wherein two of these classes will be given each year to the most eligible members of the Detective Unit.

LAW AND OR-DITIES by HIGGINS

SAFETY SIGN ON A ROAD IN MASS:

HEED THIS WARNING OR
YOU'LL HAVE TO SEE
THE JUDGE IN THE
MORNING

A CONVICT AT THE LOUISIANA STATE PRISON MISTOOK AN X-RAY MACHINE FOR A LIE DETECTOR, AND CONFESSED THE PRISONER, LED TO THE X-RAY MACHINE FOR A ROUTINE CHECKUP, GAZED IN FRIGHT AT THE APPARATUS AND SAID: "I'M READY TO SIGN A CONFESSION. JUST DON'T MAKE ME TAKE THAT LIE DETECTOR TEST"

IN ARAPAHO, OKLA., A SIX-FOOT SIX-INCH MAN LANDED IN JAIL FOR THE SECOND TIME ON A BURGLARY CHARGE BECAUSE OF HIS SIZE 12 SHOES—THE MAN, JUST OUT OF THE STATE PENITENTIARY AFTER SERVING A SENTENCE FOR THE FIRST BURGLARY WAS ARRESTED AGAIN WHEN THE SHERIFF RECOGNIZED HIS OVERSIZED FOOTPRINT IN THE MUD OUTSIDE A BURGLARIZED LUMBER YARD

DID YOU KNOW THAT SINCE THE ADOPTION OF FINGERPRINTS IN THE EARLY 1900s, SOME 75 SYSTEMS OF CLASSIFYING AND FILING THEM HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED, MORE THAN 50 OF WHICH ARE IN USE TODAY

TOM HIGGINS JR.

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From the Publisher

"Police Science"

IN THIS MARCH ISSUE we attempted to focus attention on what LAW AND ORDER likes to call "Police Science" in contrast to a loose phrase "Science in Crime" which perhaps was shortened from "Scientific Crime Detection." But, the results of our editorial effort were, like the subject itself—only a start. So little has been accomplished as compared to what lies ahead! And this is in spite of fiction, movies, and TV which would seem to imply that "Police Science" has reached an advanced stage!

Some few of the larger cities can be proud of their "Crime Labs." But, compared to the research laboratories, both of industry and military organizations, the best police lab seems under-equipped and sometimes primitive. Yet, scientific police work has historically been the start of whole fields of technology, such as ballistics, and finger-printing.

What can LAW AND ORDER do to stimulate greater progress in "Police Science?" Constructively, our job is the exchange of information. In "Police Science" this can come from two sources: (1) From Police Officers who put science into practice in actual police work, and can help their fellow officers by writing about it—reporting their achievements in the magazine that 6009 top officers read, and (2) From manufacturers who can perfect and produce inventions and equipment of a scientific nature for police work, and write instructively about such methods and equipment.

We believe that LAW AND ORDER's annual "Youth and Traffic" awards are stimulating a valuable exchange of information on these two vital subjects. And so, LAW AND ORDER announces two new, handsome, wall plaques; one for the best article sub-

mitted in each year by a police officer for the scientific solution of a police problem; another, in recognition of the dependence of the police on good manufacturing for scientific apparatus; to the best article submitted in each year by a manufacturer, on new scientific apparatus or laboratory equipment that can be practically used in solving crime problems. Just as with the "Youth" and "Traffic" articles, a reward of



\$25.00 will be paid to each police officer who submits an article that qualifies for publication in this contest. However, with manufacturers, we feel that such publishing is part of their business, and the reward will be the welcome our columns offer.

But, the greatest reward for advances in Police Science are far beyond the honor of our LAW AND ORDER plaques. It lies in the public service such advances render. We warmly invite you to participate with your articles. Ask for the bulletin on contest details.

William C. Copp

Random Shots:

Lee E. Lawder

We received a letter from Professor Shelby Gallien of the Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana in which he tells us of the Twelfth Annual International Arson Investigator's Seminar. This seminar will be held on the University campus in the Memorial Union Building, April 23-27, 1956 and is designed to the needs of official members of fire departments, law enforcement agencies, industrial protection departments, local, state and national governmental agencies etc. The nation's outstanding lecturers will be provided for the seminar. If you wish more information write to Professor Gallien.

The Grand Jury of Kings County, here in New York City recommended to the New York Police Department that identification cards be issued to juveniles over 18 who wish to drink in bars. Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy in a press release said "The Police Department will not adopt the suggestion because in the judgment of myself and my colleagues the proposal is unrealistic and unwise." He followed by giving eight powerful, logical reasons for the decision. We wish space permitted to list them. The one which seems to be the "clincher" says "Primary responsibility for preventing young people under 18 from drinking in bars rests, by law, on the shoulders of the tavern owners and bartenders, where it belongs."

Dick Inman sends us a brief note to say that the next class of the Keeler Polygraph Institute is scheduled to start Monday, April 16th—for the normal six weeks schedule. If you wish a bulletin about the Institute write him at 3758 West Belmont Ave., Chicago 18, Illinois.

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Cut interference, save air time, multiply radio usefulness with new General Electric Personal Channel selective calling systems

New Progress Line Personal Channel Systems provide two-way radio users with individual calling, automatic recall or "leave a call"—make possible group calling with personal communication between dispatcher and driver after the call is placed.

With G-E Personal Channel individual calling built into two-way radio systems, dispatchers can call each driver—drivers need hear only calls beamed to them. Away from vehicles, drivers may automatically be recalled to the radio by a flashing light or sounding horn. If beyond range of the recall message, a signal automatically remains lighted on the radio control unit until the call is answered.

With a fleet equipped with Personal Channel group calling, drivers hear only calls from their own dispatcher. When the individual called answers the dispatcher, conversations then may become private.

New Progress Line Personal Channel Systems, for individual or group calling, effectively eliminate most of the nuisance interference due to crowded channel conditions. Both systems virtually eliminate bothersome "skip" interference from distant stations.

Present users of G-E all-electronic selective calling systems report increases up to one-third in useful air time. The ability to recall, or "leave a call", saves air time previously wasted when dispatchers repeated calls for drivers away from their vehicles.

NEW DEPENDABILITY

New G-E Personal Channel Selective Calling Systems now provide the highest possible reliability of operation. A new, simplified, electronic tone receiver selects proper tones in a more exacting manner than ever before. Limits within which the receiver will accept proper tones are dependent upon BOTH amplitude and fre-



Your two-way radio dispatcher can call or signal your drivers individually, with a new G-E Personal Channel selective calling system. He pre-selects the individual driver to be called or signalled by means of push buttons. Transmissions, with or without the electronic tones which provide the individual calling or signalling function, are made by pushing either of two push bars on a desk console.



quency. The tones accepted must have the right amplitude as well as the right frequency.

Operating ranges of present two-way radio systems are not impaired by the addition of Personal Channel Selective Calling Systems.

All Personal Channel equipment can be incorporated within a single Progress Line mobile unit case, with the same cost-saving, interchangeable

plug-in chassis feature provided in all Progress Line equipment.

Your General Electric Communications Counselor is ready now to recommend the G-E Personal Channel two-way radio system which will best serve you. For more information call him, or write: *General Electric Company, Communication Equipment, Section X4236, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.*

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UNIFORM FABRICS



This seal in the back of the fabric is your guarantee of uniformity and quality.

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